FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

Tehran radio carried a statement issued by the public relations office of the Iranian Prime Ministry which "strongly" countered a "remark" attributed by AFP to President Carter that a "secret delegation" had been sent to Iran to negotiate the release of the hostages. The statement declared that "no American delegation has been or will be allowed to arrive in Iran," and said such reports are "big lies" used by President Carter as a "propaganda weapon" to gain votes in the election. According to Tehran radio's Arabic service, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, at a 16 October press conference in Tehran just prior to his departure for New York to attend the UN Security Council session, answered with a flat "No" a question on whether he would meet with U.S. officials.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Diplomatic Efforts--Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses carried the text of Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi's 15 October speech at the UN Security Council session convened to discuss the Gulf war. Hammadi stressed that Iraq's conflict with Iran goes beyond a "mere border issue" or a "secondary dispute over maritime rights." He cited Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's statement that there are "no borders between Muslim countries," and said this does not reflect an Iranian "policy of freedom and open doors" among those states but is designed to support Iran's "claims" to several Islamic countries, including Bahrain, the Yemens, Oman and Iraq. Hammadi accused the Khomeyni government of having been responsible for a wave of terrorist activity in Iraq, the worst example of which, he said, was the attempt to assassinate Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz on 1 April. He also charged the Iranian Government with inciting and sheltering dissident Iraqi Kurds. Hammadi went on to accuse Iran of provoking "racist religious hostilities" and extending its subversive activities beyond Iraq into Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and the UAE but claimed that Iraq has "nothing to do" with the minorities problems currently plaguing Iran. He reiterated President Saddam Husayn's statement that Iraq initiated the negotiations that led to the 1975 Algiers agreement in order to achieve a political solution with Iran on the border issue, which, in conjunction with the shah's aid to the Barzani-led Kurdish insurgents, prevented Iraq from playing a role in the 1973 war against Israel. He claimed that the Khomeyni government had "blatantly violated" that agreement by not returning to Iraq the territory Iran had "usurped" and by not securing its borders to hamper Kurdish insurgent activities in the north of Iraq. Hammadi said that continued Iraqi diplomatic efforts had failed to convince Iran to adhere to the agreement and that Iraq finally was forced to take the "difficult option" of "reaffirming" its rights by abrogating the Algiers agreement. Iran, he claimed, responded by "aggravating the situation to a total war" through "acts of aggression" in the Shatt al-'Arab and the shelling of civilian targets in Iraq, and Iraq therefore had no alternative but to deal "deterrent blows" against Iran. Hammadi concluded by emphasizing Iraq's commitment to finding a peaceful end to the dispute, citing its acceptance of Security Council Resolution 479 and its cease-fire initiative in response to the Haq-Chatti mission, but asserted that Iraq cannot "stand idle" in face of encroachments on its sovereignty and security.

In his 16 October press conference, carried by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i said he was not going to New York in "haste" but in "accordance with a plan." He made it clear that Iran does not expect much from a body "influenced by the big powers" and said his visit is "solely aimed" at explaining Iran's position. He declared that Iran would only accept a resolution containing a "clear condemnation" of Iraq and providing for the "trial of Saddam." According to Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni has ordered Raja'i to stop in Algeria on his way back to Tehran in order to "express sympathy" with its people and government.

INA reported the 16 October arrival in Iraq of Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti and his subsequent meeting with Saddam Husayn. The agency said that the two discussed efforts to reach a settlement in the Gulf war and that Husayn "stressed" Iraq's willingness to respond to mediation efforts initiated by the Islamic conference and the nonaligned movement.

Khomeyni Warning--Tehran radio broadcast a "message" by Ayatollah Khomeyni once again urging the Iraqi Army and people to take this "opportunity" to overthrow the Saddam Husayn government. In the course of his message, Khomeyni issued a "serious warning" to governments "cooperating" with Iraq in its "imposed war and inhuman onslaught" on Iran not to remain "oblivious" to "chastisements at the hands of their own nations and the mighty arm of our Islamic country." He told these governments not to "cause their own deaths," for when the "time comes for revenge," the superpowers will not come to their aid. He advised them to come to their "senses" and stop opposing Islam and the holy Koran.

Military Situation--Iraqi media reported heavy fighting but no major advances in ground operations, though INA said the forces advancing on Abadan are now in "complete control" of the city's northern, eastern and southern fronts. An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, reported that "heavy armored forces" are advancing on Abadan. Tehran radio had earlier claimed the Iraqis had been pushed back 10 km on that front. The communique also said Iraqi troops had been driven out of the city of Khorramshahr after hand-to-hand combat. Other Tehran radio reports claimed continued successes in the Ilam region and in the vicinity of Gilan-e Gharb. Communiques issued by the Iraqi General Command, carried by Baghdad radio and INA, reported Iranian air attacks on civilian areas in At-Ta'mim, Arbat, As-Sulaymaniyah, Baghdad and Basra, and Iraqi sorties against Iranian military targets in Sardasht, Qormut, Fawwa, Naqadeh and Kermanshah and on oil storage tanks in Tehran. Another Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, added that the Iraqis had bombed Bandar-e Khomeyni. The radio also noted that the Iraqi raid on Kermanshah had caused "extensive damages and casualties" in civilian areas of the city.

Iranian Oil Exports--According to KUNA, the Khark Island oil export terminal is being closed and oil company officials are leaving the island due to the continued bombing of its installations by Iraqi aircraft. KUNA said oil tankers are being diverted to Lavan Island to take on export crude.

Iranian News Coordination--Following Ayatollah Khomeyni's 12 October decree on the powers to be exercised by the Supreme Defense Council, the council's publicity headquarters issued a statement ordering the mass media to clear with the headquarters all items relating to political, military and security matters; state officials and organs to submit all statements, interviews and reports to it prior to publicizing them; the joint staff and other defense organs to transmit their announcements through it; and the Foreign Ministry to place at its disposal the propaganda resources of all Iran's overseas missions.

Pakistan, Iran

According to KUNA, Iran's diplomatic mission in Islamabad advised the Iranian Foreign Ministry that Pakistan was jamming Tehran radio's Urdu service. The agency said Tehran radio officials were "checking" the report and "making alternative arrangements." The KUNA report stated that Tehran's Urdu service had been calling on the people of Pakistan, particularly the Shi'ite community, to revolt against the Ziaul Haq government and support Iran in its war with Iraq. Monitored broadcasts by Tehran radio's Urdu service, however, do not indicate that the beam is being jammed and have not been heard to be carrying inflammatory programming of the type reported by KUNA.

Afghanistan

According to TASS, Leonid Brezhnev and Babrak Karmal signed a Soviet-Afghan "statement" in the Kremlin on 16 October. No details were given.

In a speech given that evening at a Kremlin banquet, carried by TASS, Babrak Karmal reiterated that Afghanistan is ready for a "businesslike, frank and constructive conversation" with Pakistan and Iran on the basis of the proposals made by the Afghan Government on 14 May.

Syria

In an interview given to the Paris Arabic-language newspaper AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI prior to the signing of the Syria-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said Syria is seeking to "develop relations with the Soviet Union to ensure the means of defense and achieve a balance between American involvement and the need for the presence of another power that would support us in the face of U.S. involvement." Khaddam went on to say that the "new step" being taken with the USSR is a "strengthening of relations in every direction in a manner that will boost our military capability and political steadfastness." He sidestepped a question on whether Damascus would allow the Soviet Union to establish military bases on Syrian territory.

Damascus radio reported that Defense Minister Mustafa Talas attended and spoke at a 16 October air force academy graduation ceremony in Aleppo, thus confirming his return to Syria. Monitored Damascus media have yet to mention his recent stay in Moscow where, according to Amman radio and the Rabat press agency MAP, he held discussions with Soviet military officials in the aftermath of the signing of the Syria-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty.

Libya

In a cable to President Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, carried by Tripoli radio, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said that U.S. policy has brought Libya and the United States to a stage in which "there is no room for the possibility of submitting friendship initiatives as in the past" and that instead "we are now searching for the possibility of avoiding an armed confrontation between the Arabs and Americans." Al-Qadhdhafi declared that the only way such a conflict can be avoided is if the United States dismantles its bases in the Middle East and Africa, withdraws its early warning aircraft, ends its "occupation" of Egypt and withdraws its naval and air "concentrations" from Libya's shores. Otherwise, according to Al-Qadhdhafi, an "armed clash and the outbreak of war in its legal meaning will be possible at any moment."

PDRY

Aden radio reported that the Supreme People's Council held an extraordinary session on 16 October to approve decrees on the reelection of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad as chairman of the Council of Ministers and the election of a new Council of Ministers. The new cabinet includes three deputy premierships, positions not included in the former government. These posts will be filled by 'Ali Salim al-Bid, Ani Hasan Yahya and 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib.

Israel

Jerusalem radio reported that on the night of 16 October IDF forces crossed into Lebanon and attacked terrorist targets in the region of the villages of Al-Jarmaq and Ash-Shaq'ah northwest of the Litani River. According to an IDF spokesman, vehicles, positions and buildings which served as staging bases for terrorists were destroyed. The Voice of Palestine reported that Palestinian forces "foiled" the raid and are in "full control of the situation."

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'ARAFAT RECEIVES VISITORS INQUIRING ABOUT HIS HEALTH

NC151702 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar today received Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan, the Ja'farite mufti; Nabih Birri, the secretary general of the Amal movement; Samir Tarabulsi and Hasan Matar, representatives of the Union of the People's Working Forces; Nazi al-Bizri, the Sidon deputy; and Jean 'Ubayd. These people called to inquire about the health of the brother commander in chief.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also received phone calls inquiring about his health from former Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam and Lebanese Health Minister Talal al-Mir'ibi.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES REPORTS FROM PERSONAL ENVOY IN BAGHDAD

NC161843 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar received a telephone call at noon today from the PLO office in Baghdad on the developments of the situation on the Iraqi-Iranian border. Brother Abu 'Ammar also received a message from his personal envoy to the Iraqi capital on the outcome of his contacts with the senior officials in Baghdad.

'ARAFAT EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH FIDEL CASTRO

NC121659 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] This morning brother commander Abu 'Ammar received the Cuban charge d'affaires in Beirut, who handed him a private message from Cuban President Fidel Castro. The message contains an invitation to the PLO to attend the meetings of the nonaligned coordinating bureau. It also deals with the Cuban foreign minister's mediation efforts between Iraq and Iran.

It was learned that brother Abu 'Ammar handed the Cuban charge d'affaires an important message on the same subjects to be delivered to President Fidel Castro.

FATAH REVIEWS 'ARAFAT'S EFFORTS IN MIDEAST AFFAIRS

NC150856 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee held a meeting yesterday in the presence of brother Abu 'Ammar to discuss certain Palestinian and international issues.

During the meeting the committee reviewed the efforts made by commander Abu 'Ammar in Baghdad and Tehran, the tours made by Fatah Central Committee members, and the latest meetings of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee.

The committee also reviewed the Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation treaty and its importance under the current grave circumstances, through which our area is passing in the face of the Zionist-imperialist challenges. The committee discussed the visit to Bulgaria by brother Abu 'Ammar and the Palestinian delegation accompanying him to attend the parliamentary conference and Abu 'Ammar's meeting with Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov.

The Fatah Central Committee heard the report on the current UN General Assembly's session, submitted by brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi].

The committee discussed the situation in the occupied territory and the heroic steadfastness of our people in the face of the challenges as well as the continuing Israeli concentrations and escalations on the Lebanese border.

The Fatah Central Committee has taken a number of measures to face all aspects of the situation.

'ARAFAT MESSAGES TO WALDHEIM, LEBANESE, PDRY LEADERS

NC111722 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar has sent a letter to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim. Our correspondent has learned that the letter pertains to the current situation in the area in general and the events taking place in the Gulf area in particular.

Brother commander Abu 'Ammar has sent a letter to Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis connected with the situation in the area in general and the Iranian-Iraqi war in particular.

On the occasion of the convening of the extraordinary conference of the Yemeni Socialist Party, brother commander Abu 'Ammar has sent a cable of congratulations to PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. In his letter brother Abu 'Ammar wished the conference success and hoped that its results would be beneficial to the Yemeni people.

PLO DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN ATTACK ON ERSKINE'S PLANE

NC161836 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 16 Oct 80

[16 October Statement by responsible PLO information source--read by announcer]

[Text] No group of the joint forces has had any connection with the attack on the airplane of UNIFIL commander General Erskine. The attack came from Al-Bayyadah, where allied Zionist-isolationist units are stationed.

BAHRAIN

PRIME MINISTER MAKES CHANGES IN FOREIGN MINISTRY

NC161030 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0915 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Manama, 16 Oct (GNA)--Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah has made some changes in the Foreign Ministry. He issued a decision today to transfer the ambassador to the United Kingdom, 'Ali Ibrahim al-Mahrus, to the Foreign Ministry, appointing him chief of the Political Department. Ghazi Muhammad al-Qusaybi, minister at the Foreign Ministry, was appointed chief of the Administrative, Financial and Consular Affairs Department; Qasim Muhammad Bu'alai, minister at the Foreign Ministry, was appointed chief of the Economic Department; and Nabil Ibrahim Qambar, Foreign Ministry adviser, was appointed chief of the Protocol and Legal Affairs Department.

KUWAIT

AMIR MEETS WITH ELF LEADERS, REAFFIRMS SUPPORT

LD151346 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1218 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Oct (KUNA)--Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah today received leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front Ahmad Nasir and head of the front's military office 'Abdullah Idris Muhammad. Later on the two Eritrean officials conferred with Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah.

Following the meeting Nasir said that he had briefed the Kuwaiti leaders about the military arena in Eritrea and the suppressive policies of the Ethiopian regime toward the Eritrean revolution and people. He pointed out that Shaykh Sa'd had shown deep understanding of the position of the Eritrean revolution and in the light of that understanding his highness gave his advice to us on the necessity of bringing about unity among the units of the revolution in order that it may realize its objectives.

He added: Shaykh Sa'd has confirmed to the (Eritrean) delegation that Kuwait's stand will always remain that of support to the just struggle of the Eritrean people.

Talks With Officials

LD160912 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Oct (KUNA)--The leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front, Ahmad Nasir, continued his talks today with Kuwaiti officials and conferred with the minister of state for cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn. Husayn told KUNA after the meeting that they reviewed the situation in Eritrea as a whole and the attempts to unify the ranks of the Eritrean revolution detachments, since this step is essential and fundamental for the triumph of the revolution which is seeking the independence of the region from Ethiopia. He said that Nasir had told him of the front's readiness to enter into negotiations with Ethiopia with the aim of achieving Eritrea's independence "but without preconditions".

SAUDI ARABIA

SAUDI, FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTERS SIGN NAVAL AGREEMENT

LD142040 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Today the Kingdom and France signed a naval agreement which is to crystalize the provisions of the framework agreement which the two countries signed in Riyadh on 11 May 1980, in accordance with which agreement France was given the task of accomplishing a naval program in cooperation with the Saudi royal navy.

The agreement was signed for Saudi Arabia by His Royal Highness Defense and Aviation Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz when he visited the King 'Abd al-'Aziz Naval Base in Jubayl. For France the agreement was signed by French Defense Minister Joel le Thewle.

The program, whose total cost is about 12 billion rials and which is to be carried out over several years, includes the importation of ships, the completion of a training plan, and support in supplies for several years. The program also includes an amount of naval equipment, including frigates, supply ships, sea-to-sea missiles and sea-to-air missiles, and also a number of naval helicopters and (?equipment).

The agreement will consolidate naval cooperation between the two friendly countries within the framework of the deep trust that exists between the governments and the two countries and the mutual respect and understanding that distinguish their relations. It also seeks to develop and promote the Saudi naval service, which will benefit from the high technical standards of the French navy.

'SOURCE' DENIES AID FOR PRO-AMIN FORCES IN UGANDA

LD130916 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0830 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Jidda, 13 Oct (SPA)--A responsible Saudi source has denied allegations made yesterday by the Ugandan foreign minister that the Kingdom is financing the pro-Idi Amin forces which have invaded Uganda.

The source said the Kingdom respects the independence, sovereignty and security of all countries and cannot have any connection with such matter. The source added that these accusations are false, fabricated and unfounded.

PDRY

'NEW, ENLARGED GOVERNMENT' FORMED; EIGHT MINISTERS DROPPED

LD161436 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1349 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Aden, 16 Oct (KUNA)--The PDRY premier, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, today formed a new, enlarged government of 21 members which included only eight members of the previous 16-minister cabinet.

The ministers of defense, foreign affairs, installations, labor and civil service, trade and supply, planning, and justice and religious trusts kept their previous ministerial portfolios in the new government. The former minister of fish resources, who kept his portfolio, was also appointed deputy premier. The new government includes three deputy premiers. They are: 'Ali Salim al-Bid, 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq Badhib, and Anis Hasan Yahya, minister of fish resources. Those who left the new government are: The former ministers of the interior, communications, state for cabinet affairs, health, culture and tourism, industry, agriculture, and education.

A new post has been created in the cabinet. It is the committee of state security which is being led by Salih Munsir as-Sili. The new government, which includes, in addition to deputy premiers, Colonel 'Ali Nasir Antar for defense, Salih Munsir as-Sili, chairman of the state security committee, Salim Salih Muhammad for foreign affairs, Colonel Salih Muslih Qasim for the interior, 'Abd al-Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, minister of state for cabinet affairs; Dr 'Abd al-Aziz ad-Dali for health; Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas for installations; and Mahmud Sa'd Muda for finance; Nasr Nasir 'Ali for labor and civil service; Rashid Thabit for culture and tourism; Hasan as-Sili for education; 'Abdullah Aziz for communications; Muhammad Sulayman Nasir for agriculture and agrarian reforms; 'Abd al-Qadir Bajamal for industry; Khalid Fadl Mansur for justice and religious trusts; Ahmad Ubayd al-Fadli for trade and supply; Faraj bin Ghanim for planning; and Ahmad al-Qa'tabi for housing.

The Supreme Council--the parliament--began an extraordinary session today at the beginning of which it renewed the election of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad as premier.

In his speech in the council following the formation of the government, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said Aden will continue to develop its relations with Arab and foreign countries on an equal basis. He stressed that the PDRY will continue to exert efforts for the unification of the two Yemens.

Council of Ministers

LD161804 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Oct 80 EA

[Text] The Supreme People's Council held an extraordinary session at noon today under the chairmanship of brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Supreme People's Council also elected a Council of Ministers consisting of the following brothers:

Deputy Prime Minister	'Ali Salim al-Bid
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Fish Resources	Ani Hasan Yahya
Deputy Prime Minister	'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib
Minister of Defense	Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar
Chairman of the State Security Committee	Salih Munassar as-Siyali
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Salim Salih Muhammad
Minister of Interior	Col Salih Muslih Qasim
Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs	'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali
Minister of Health	Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali
Minister of Installations	Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas
Minister of Finance	Mahmud Sa'id al-Mahdi
Minister of Labor and Civil Service	Nasr Nasr 'Ali
Minister of Culture and Tourism	Rashid Muhammad Thabit
Minister of Education	Hasan Ahmad as-Sallami
Minister of Communications	'Abdallah Muhammad 'Aziz
Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform	Muhammad Sulayman Nasir
Minister of Industry	'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal
Minister of Justice and Religious Trusts	Khalid Fadl Mansur
Minister of Trade and Supply	Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli
Minister of Planning	Dr Faraj ibn Ghanim
Minister of Housing	Ahmad Muhammad al-Qatabi

After the Supreme People's Council session for electing the chairman and Council of Ministers, which was witnessed by correspondents of the Arab and world press and news agencies, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and members of the Council of Ministers took the constitutional oath. He then made a speech, on the occasion of the council's election of the new government, in which he expressed his thanks to the Supreme People's Council for the confidence it has placed in him and members of the Council of Ministers. He also expressed confidence that the Supreme People's Council will be the best aid to the government in performing its immense tasks with every success.

He declared in his speech that the amended second 5-year plan will be applied as the main and basic program for government work for the next 5 years. He stressed the need for continued unionist efforts with our brothers for the sake of implementing the work of the unity committees, taking tangible practical steps in the field of economic coordination and trade exchange, and setting up joint establishments and unifying social organizations along the road to the unity of our Yemeni homeland.

At the foreign policy level, he affirmed that the government will continue its firm political course in its external activity. It will also strive to widen the scope of contacts with brothers for the sake of developing the cooperation existing between our country and its sisterly and friendly countries to create constructive relations of cooperation on equal bases with all the other countries and to strengthen relations with the Arab League, the nonaligned movement and the United Nations and its organizations.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in his speech praised the honest internationalist aid received by the government in the past years from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and employed in the fields of economic construction, preparing and training national cadres and strengthening the defense capability of our country. He said the government will strive to widen the scope of cooperation with these friendly countries.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad pointed out that there are big tasks that demand increased efforts and that success in implementing them does not only demand good intentions but also organization and mobilization of efforts, improvement of the activities of the state establishments and striving to take harsh and stern measures against any sign on a return to the manifestations of negativism and malaise.

At the beginning of its session the Supreme People's Council heard a report by brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the results of the extraordinary general congress of the YSP.

The report stated that the congress objectively studied all the internal and external issues and that the documents presented to the congress and the discussions that took place on them were marked by boldness.

The main trends and pointers of the amended second 5-year plan were also approved--a plan that is regarded as a program of a characteristically progressive standard for developing the economy and society in the next 5 years. It aims at creating suitable circumstances for creating a material and technical base for the national economy, raising the living standard of the people, strengthening the state sector and the cooperative sector and making fundamental changes in constructing the national economy.

The report stated that the congress highly appreciated the Supreme People's Council's contribution toward enriching political life and strengthening the leading role of the party. It called on the council's members to pay attention to the concerns and opinions of electors and express them with feeling and responsibility and to (?explain) the difficulties that accompany the process of economic and social construction. The report stressed the importance of examining negative phenomena and combating lack of discipline in discharging duties and completing building the organs of the judiciary and the prosecution in the republic.

The Supreme People's Council also approved, during its extraordinary session today, the creation of the Ministry of Housing, and of the People's Control Organ. It also ratified the Presidium's decrees issued between the two sessions of the assembly.

At the end of the Supreme People's Council session a press statement was issued. It declared that the council highly appreciates the great success achieved by the extraordinary congress of the YSP. The success is regarded as a new confirmation of the unity of the party and people and of the party's ability to strengthen its leading role continuously. The statement declared the Supreme People's Council's support for the decision of the extraordinary congress of the YSP concerning the main trends and pointers of the amended second 5-year plan. It called on the competent organs to speed up its implementation. The statement called on the workers to continue the struggle to achieve more successes in economic and social development.

Approval of Appointments

LD161950 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Oct 80 EA

[Summary] The Supreme People's Council held an extraordinary session at noon today, under the chairmanship of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, when it approved the issue of Decree No 23 of 1980, electing 'Ali Nasir Muhammad chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Decree No 24 of 1980, electing the chairman and members of the Council of Ministers.

The assembly also approved the issue of Decree No 25 of 1980, setting up the People's Control Organ, to be under the Council of Ministers. A higher committee will be formed for the organ to run its affairs. Under the decree, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council will be empowered to appoint the chairman and members of the higher committee of the People's Control Organ.

Decree No 63 of 1980 appointed Ahmad Musa'id Husayn chairman of the higher committee of the People's Control Organ.

Decree No 64 appointed Dr Said 'Abd al-Khir an-Nuban head of Aden University.

The decrees, signed by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, are effective today.

'ALI ARRIVES IN PARIS, SAYS U.S. TALKS REACHED AGREEMENT

NC170735 Cairo MENA in English 2340 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 16 Oct (MENA)--Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali arrived here tonight from Washington where he participated in the tripartite talks between Egypt, the United States and Israel on October 14-15.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali told the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY that agreement was reached in the Washington talks to form a general committee to examine all the points brought up in the Egyptian, Israeli and American working papers so as to bring the views closer together.

He added that the committee would meet on November 18 after the American elections to discuss the points crystallized through the three working papers. It would then refer those points to a ministerial level meeting whose date and venue have not yet been fixed.

He pointed out that the projected tripartite summit conference has not been postponed, but would be held in December or January to give the U.S. President, whether Carter or Reagan, a breathing space.

DEFENSE MINISTER ANNOUNCES U.S. MILITARY UNIT DUE 13 NOV

NC161906 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Alexandria, 16 Oct (MENA)--A U.S. Army unit consisting of 1,400 soldiers and 12 U.S. Air Force tactical support planes of the A-7 type are due in Egypt on 13 November.

The unit will spend [words indistinct] during which it will hold joint training exercises with Egyptian armed forces with the aim of exchanging combat expertise and testing various types of U.S. and Egyptian arms.

This was announced by Defense Minister Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi in an exclusive statement to the MENA military correspondent aboard the destroyer Al-Fatih during naval maneuvers attended by the defense minister today.

In his statement Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi also said that a similar Egyptian unit will soon be sent to the United States for joint training with U.S. forces at Egypt's request, which has been approved by the U.S. command. This exchange between Egypt and the United States, he said, represents the peak of mutual cooperation in training.

The defense minister also said: We had sent complete Egyptian brigades--officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers--from the Egyptian Air Defense Forces to the Soviet Union, but this was never announced.

He added: Today, and against the background of democratic development in Egypt, we operate with full clarity out of our faith that the decision is Egypt's decision and that we are the masters of our will.

He said that the states that criticize this action in the various media do have foreign bases and their armed forces are controlled by foreign multinational experts, and the citizens of these states are not allowed to go near these bases.

In conclusion the defense minister said we deal with all states on an equal basis.

BADAWI ATTENDS NAVAL MANEUVER, HOISTS FLAG ON LAUNCHES

NC162110 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1919 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Alexandria, 16 Oct (MENA)--Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, minister of defense and war production and the commander in chief of the armed forces, today attended the final stage of the tactical mobilization maneuver of the naval forces. All units of the naval force, frogmen, and naval shock troops participated in the maneuver with the help of the land forces, the air force and electronic warefare equipment.

Participating in the maneuver were the destroyer Al-Fatih, which was one of the destroyers that took part in the closing of the Bab El Mandeb Strait, and the destroyer Dimyat, which participated in safeguarding and ensuring commercial navigation in the Alexandria port during the October war in 1973.

The naval units which participated in the maneuver have demonstrated outstanding ability in control and extreme accuracy in specifying targets and launching missiles.

Missile Launches

NC161923 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Alexandria, 16 Oct (MENA)--Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, minister of defense and war production and commander in chief of the armed forces, today hoisted the flag on two new modern missile launches of the "Oktober" type declaring them a part of the naval forces combat units.

In a speech he made on the occasion, the defense minister said that the two "Oktober" missile launches were joining the naval forces as of today within the framework of a plan to develop the naval forces so that these forces may take their place and honor their commitment to safeguarding the Egyptian shores and the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

The "Oktober" launch is equipped with long-range and highly accurate French "otomat" missiles which can detect the enemy and destroy him before he enters his range of fire. It is also equipped with highly effective radar guided gun batteries.

SUEZ CANAL AUTHORITY CHAIRMAN DENIES INCREASING TOLLS

NC161711 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1652 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 16 Oct (MENA)--Suez Canal Authority Chairman Engineer Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur has denied having made statements about increasing Suez Canal tolls. He said that news agency reports on this matter are completely untrue.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES INSURANCE DAY CEREMONIES 15 OCT

NC151100 [Editorial report] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 0858 GMT on 15 October links up with Cairo Voice of the Arabs to relay live the celebration of Insurance Day. The ceremony takes place in the Central Committee Hall. At 0947 GMT As-Sadat enters and makes his way to the dais, accompanied by Dr Amal 'Uthman, minister of social insurance and minister of state for social affairs.

At 0954 GMT Dr 'Uthman speaks, praising and congratulating As-Sadat on the anniversary of his 10th year in power. After reviewing what has been accomplished in the insurance field, Dr 'Uthman presents gifts from the Nasir Social Bank to President and Mrs As-Sadat. Following Dr 'Uthman's presentations, As-Sadat awards medals to Dr 'Uthman, the Nasir Social Bank president and to the chairman of national insurance, as well as to others. He presents the four oldest pensioners with 250 Egyptian pounds each, and 24 people receive 50 pounds each from the Nasir Bank. He begins to speak at 1028 GMT.

As-Sadat begins by recalling how 10 years ago, when he assumed power, he set as an aim the rebuilding of the Egyptian family; how he saw in his native village, Mit Abu al-Kawm, the dire need to provide the needy with food, medical care and care for the aged. He recalls how in East Germany he had seen an old woman who reminded him of his own grandmother sweeping the streets. He had asked East German officials why this old woman swept the streets at dawn and was told that communist rule says "He who does not work does not eat." As-Sadat says that for people like this East German woman there is no insurance for old age or illness, or reward for their long service to their country. In contrast, West Germany has homes for the aged as well as medical care, and since that day, As-Sadat says, he has no use for countries that do not respect the old people or values.

President As-Sadat says that he had first thought of cancelling sequestrations. He opened the Nasir Bank in 1970 and it now benefits thousands of people and has provided the means to own tractors, and for many to lead decent lives. He expects that the National Development Bank will also prosper within 10 years and that citizens will not only be able to own apartments but furnished apartments as well. The October war, he says, is dwarfed by the achievements over the past 10 years, and since Ramadan his dream for insuring all factions of people has come true. God willing, he says, we will also achieve prosperity--not merely decent living. This day, As-Sadat says, is a day for everyone in the Egyptian family. Now everyone shares in the wealth of the country and in old age, in sickness and in death, the Egyptian is insured. He says that since he assumed power, he had not just wanted to achieve political and socio-economic progress but this insurance as well. The Islamic principle, he explains, is that each citizen can demand from his ruler the right to a proud standard of living which must be implemented by the ruler. As-Sadat ends his speech: "I hope God will help us to further strengthen cohesion of the Egyptian family so that Egypt may raise its head forever."

PRESIDENT SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES HABIB CHATTI

JN161956 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1940 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Oct (INA)--President Saddam Husayn received Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, tonight.

Developments on the Arab nation's eastern flank were reviewed during the meeting. The two sides also discussed the Islamic Conference Organization's efforts to reach a just settlement to the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

President Saddam Husayn assured the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization of Iraq's firm stand and readiness to stop the fighting and to start negotiations, provided that Iraq's just right of sovereignty over its lands and waters be recognized.

His excellency the president stressed that Iraq is prepared to respond to the Islamic Conference Organization's efforts, as well as to those of the nonaligned movement, in order to reach a peaceful and just settlement to the conflict.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI SPEAKS AT UN SECURITY COUNCIL

JN161426 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1210 GMT 16 Oct 80

["Text" of speech delivered by Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi at UN Security Council on 15 October 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] Allow me at the outset to thank you and the respected members of the council for giving me the opportunity to participate in this meeting. Mr President: Iraq, as one of the founding members of the United Nations Organization, has, in its international relations, adhered strongly to the goals, rules and principles of the UN Charter. Iraq is a member of the nonaligned movement and the principles of the nonaligned movement are the cornerstone of its foreign policy. We have not only devoted ourselves to serving these principles, we are practicing them in our international relations. Both in our region and in the international arena our policy has always been geared to preserving international peace and security and to avoiding a world economic catastrophe. However, our policy also absolutely rejects any form of interference by any quarter, regardless of the pretext used, in the Arab nation's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Therefore, we cannot condone any attempt or act of interference in the internal affairs of our country--interference that violates existing laws on the behavior of the world's states.

In view of these facts, allow me to say that the issue being discussed by the council must be tackled from the proper angle or else we will be neglecting certain important dimensions and will not be able to reach a permanent solution to the issue. It is neither recent nor simple. It dates back more than 460 years. It is neither a mere border issue nor a secondary dispute over maritime rights. It is much broader than this. From the historical viewpoint, 18 treaties have been signed between the Persian state on one hand and its western neighbors on the other. These treaties dealt with relations between the two sides, including the border issue. The Persian state has unilaterally renounced all of these treaties, either by word or by deed.

We have been Iran's neighbors for a long time. We share cultural, religious and humanitarian ties with the peoples of Iran. We have long been convinced that the policies and practices of the successive Iranian regimes clearly represent territorial expansion. I am not going to bore the council with detailed historical examples, as this is neither the time nor the place for such details. I will only recall a fact from recent history--one that invites ridicule. We witnessed the dreams of the shah of Iran and his desire to impose his power and control not only over the Arab Gulf region but over the Indian Ocean as well. All of us can now see Iranian President Bani-Sadr announcing that there are no borders between Muslim countries. This announcement does not reflect a policy of freedom and open doors among the Islamic states, for the Iranian Government claims as its own several Islamic states, such as Bahrain, Yemen, Oman and the capital of my country.

Mr President: The Iranian Government and its representatives claim that my government has shown a hostile stance toward the new Iranian regime since the establishment of the Islamic Republic. This claim is absolutely groundless. Khomeyni sought refuge in Iraq for 15 years and was granted great material and moral support for more than 7 years. Iraq welcomed the new regime in all respects from its very inception.

On 5 April 1979, the Iraqi president sent a cable of congratulations to Khomeyni on the declaration of the Islamic Republic. The president expressed, in his own name and on behalf of the Iraqi Government and people, his most sincere good wishes for Khomeyni and for the friendly and neighborly Iranian people. The president wished him success and expressed the hope that the new republican regime would open they way for great service to the friendly Iranian people and would strengthen Iran's role in the service of peace and justice in the world and in establishing the strongest ties of friendship with the Arab states generally and with Iraq in particular.

We received two answers from Khomeyni to that cable. One was suitable and came through Foreign Ministry channels, the other was published by PARS and by papers between 19-21 April 1980 and reflected a contradictory stance, a hostile tone and unsuitable language. We tracked this matter through diplomatic channels and inquired about it. Former Iranian Prime Minister Bazargan and former Foreign Minister Yazdi told us that the first answer was the official one and that there would be an investigation into the circumstances of the second answer's publication. We then considered the subject closed, despite the fact that we had not received the results of the investigation nor heard of any official statement in the Iranian press afterward.

Despite this unhappy incident, we resumed our official contacts. Our government sent a memo to Bazargan's government expressing its sincere desire to establish strong fraternal bonds and cooperation with the neighboring peoples, on the basis of respect for sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for the various peoples' legitimate aspirations, in accordance with the principles freely established by the peoples' will. The memo also stressed that fact that Iraq has a specific view of relations with the neighboring Iranian and Turkish peoples. Those two peoples are not only neighboring Iranian and Turkish peoples. Those two peoples are not only neighboring peoples but are actually two fraternal peoples, to whom the Arab people generally and the Iraqi people particularly are linked by Islamic and Iraqi bonds and by a joint historical heritage that extends over hundreds of years.

The memo explained that the Iraqi people, who struggled for many years against the oppression of colonialism and the corruption of the monarchical regime, as well as against all types of tyranny and exploitation, and whose struggle was crowned by the success of their revolution on 17 July 1968, under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party--thus securing freedom, justice and progress--sympathize with and support the neighboring and fraternal Iranian people's struggle to establish freedom, justice and progress. The Iraqi people rejoiced and felt proud of the Iranian people's success in securing these goals. As I explained in the memo, the Iraqi Government was greatly satisfied with the statements made and stand adopted by Bazargan that concentrated on the Islamic aspects of the Islamic popular movement's trends. This is the same principled and practical stand taken by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Iraq considers this trend to be the beginning of a positive change in the area and believes that it will contribute to further strengthening, developing and protecting this area's independence.

Finally, the memo expressed Iraq's sincere hope that the neighboring and friendly peoples would enjoy all prosperity and that new relations of productive cooperation would exist between Iraq and the new Iran, so as to further bolster joint bonds, serve the two countries' common interests and strengthen the pillars of liberty, just peace and stability in the area.

After that, my government invited Prime Minister Bazargan to visit Iraq and to discuss bilateral relations and the foundations of joint cooperation. This invitation was renewed by the revolution command council deputy chairman during the month of Ramadan, corresponding to July 1979, in a congratulatory cable sent on the occasion of that holy month.

I have to admit that Mr Bazargan was cooperative. He tried to strengthen the two countries' relations. Even after our relations with Iran became tense, the Iraqi president, in two meetings with Mr Yazdi in Havana, clearly expressed his wish to meet with Iranian leaders at the highest level, in order to solve our differences peacefully. I reiterated this to Minister Yazdi when I met with him here in the United Nations last year. Minister Yazdi announced that they would look into the subject in Tehran, but nothing crystallized. Let us ask now about the results of their efforts, which can really be described as hostile. Prime Minister Bazargan and Minister Yazdi resigned. Thus the arena was free for Khomeyni and his followers.

At this particular time, Khomeyni unmasked his real intentions for the Islamic revolution when he decided to export it to Iraq and the Gulf area. Sabotage and terrorist operations began in our country, forcing us to take the necessary measures to protect our internal security. The most severe of these terrorist operations was the throwing of bombs at a large student gathering in Baghdad's Al-Mustansiriyah University on 1 April 1980 in an attempt to assassinate Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister. A large number of students were killed and wounded. Another operation was the throwing of bombs from the Iranian school in Al-Waziriyah at the 5 April 1980 funeral [procession] of those innocent people who were killed in the aforementioned incident, an operation in which a number of Iranian diplomats participated. There was also the attempt to assassinate the minister of culture and information in front of his ministry on 12 April 1980.

These terrorist acts were accompanied by similar ones in Northern Iraq conducted by followers of agent Barzani, who were sheltered and supported inside Iran by the Khomeyni authorities. The Khomeyni authorities also prevented Iraqi Kurds from returning to Iraq. They persecuted the families who members were able to return to their former homeland of Iraq. All of these actions were coupled with an information campaign of a religious fanaticism never before witnessed in the region. Indeed, Iraq was not the only theater for these operations. Similar operations were carried out in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and the UAE.

Mr President, Khomeyni's plan for the so-called Islamic revolution was intended to disturb the region by inciting racist religious hostilities. We in Iraq reject such a reactionary way of thinking. Our trend is a secular one, which does not mix religious and government affairs. Revolutions cannot be imposed from the outside against the masses' free will. This obliged us to confront Khomeyni's theories and practices in defense of our nation, our prosperity and our independence.

The Khomeyni authorities accuse us of inciting disturbances among the minorities in Iran. But these authorities have forgotten that the Arabs, the Kurds, the Turkmen, the Baluchis and the other minorities participated in the movement of national struggle that deposed the shah. Therefore, it is only natural that they would expect the so-called Islamic revolution to grant them their national rights. Iraq has nothing to do with these minorities' struggle, which was later renewed in an effort to achieve their nationalist aspirations. We have nothing to do with them. There was nothing to make us harbor a deep-rooted enmity against Iran, the Iranian people or against Khomeyni, had we not faced the most grave interference in our internal affairs.

Mr President: Iraq has submitted to the council, in accordance with document F9325, dated 16 July 1979, some historical details and facts about the legal status of the Iraqi-Iranian borders up to 1969. We will continue with this document and will submit it to you, in order to demonstrate that territorial expansion has been the chief policy of the successive Iranian governments. This policy has always followed the same pattern: making claims and then denying legal commitments. This process would be seeking to obtain a legal document that would guarantee territorial gains for Iran. The process would then be repeated. The Algiers agreement of 6 March 1975 is no exception to this. Following this date, our region's political arena witnessed the emergence of the shah as the policeman of the region. Iraq confronted the shah's vain ambitions to achieve greatness with total commitment to complete sovereignty and independence and to non-interference in other states' internal affairs. However, we had not been compatible from the ideological and practical viewpoints, a matter that necessitated reliance on Barzani's reactionary insurgency as a means of solving the issue, the idea being to break our national unity and stifle our aspirations. We had long been aware that the United States and Israel planned to divide Iraq. The shah joined them when he gave Barzani a great number of advanced weapons. The Iranian Army and military establishments offered important strategic aid to the insurgents. For its part, Israel armed and trained the Kurdish insurgents under Barzani's leadership from 1965 until 1975 and offered them advisers. The New York TIMES on 29 September 1980 reported this, which it described as guarded and top secret information. The newspaper quoted Menahem Begin as saying on 28 September 1980 that Israel's aid to the Kurds began during the time of Eshkol and was increased during the Golda Meir and Rabin governments. The last Israeli adviser left the insurgent area when Barzani fled in 1975. The New York TIMES report did not mention of the details of the Israeli aid due to Israeli censorship, which deleted 24 words from the New York TIMES report.

At a time when our people were fighting heroically against the insurgents, a new factor relating to the balance of military forces and to the 1973 October war emerged. Thus, in order to create suitable circumstances by which we could take part in the battle at our brothers' side, my government decided to search for a political solution through a peaceful settlement with Iran. As a result of this, when the Algerian president, the late Houari Boumediene, offered his good offices, we accepted them immediately. Against this historical background, the negotiations for the Algiers agreement were conducted and agreement was reached in the form of a package deal, which included both political and legal aspects. The spirit of the agreement stipulated that the two sides would adhere to it sincerely, in order to reach a permanent and final solution to all problems existing between the two countries. The arrangements that were agreed upon came in implementation of the principles of territorial sovereignty, the inviolability of borders and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The elements of the package deal included the final demarcation of land borders, on the basis of the two countries' legal agreements, the delineation of the river borders in this Shatt Al-'Arab in accordance with the thalweg line and the restoration of mutual trust and security along the common borders, so as to permit effective supervision on these borders, the goal being to put a complete stop to all infiltration for the purpose of sabotage, from whatever source. One of the most important commitments adhered to by the two sides demonstrates that the agreement was a comprehensive package. This was the fourth article of the agreement, where the two sides held that the above-mentioned elements were integral parts of a comprehensive solution and, therefore, that the violation of any part thereof naturally contradicts the spirit of the Algiers agreement.

In order to record these measures in the form of documents containing technical details, an Iraqi-Iranian ministerial committee was formed, with the participation of Algeria. The treaty on International Borders and Good Neighborliness and its three protocols and addenda were signed in Baghdad on 13 July 1975.

In this respect, it is worth mentioning that Article No 4 of the Treaty on International Borders and Good Neighborliness clearly enunciated the nature of the comprehensive scope of the Algiers agreement.

Mr President: Upon implementation of the border treaties, Iran obtained sovereignty over half of the Shatt Al-'Arab. Thus Iran guaranteed an advantage, while in return Iraq did not regain the lands that Iran had usurped in the past. Thus, Iran violated its legal obligations.

This was the situation when the shah was removed and the new regime in Tehran assumed power. The Iraqi Government found it fitting to give the new government an opportunity before asking that the operation returning the lands that belong to Iraq be completed. In the Iraqi president's letter to the new rulers, we reiterated our constant policy of establishing close ties of brotherhood and cooperation with all neighboring countries. The letter explained that Iraq devoted special attention to its relations with the Iranian peoples. Despite Iraq's positive stand on the changes in Iran, the new rulers of Iran revealed their hostility to Iraq through their official statements and news media. They began by expressing Iran's intentions of territorial expansion and its hostile expansionist attitude.

I would like here to repeat some of the statements that top-level Iranian officials have made against Iraq and the Arab countries. In a speech made on behalf of his father on 21 March 1980, Khomeyni's son said: We must exert maximum efforts to export our revolution to other world countries and must give up the idea of keeping the revolution within our borders. On 8 March 1980, Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said: Aden and Bagdad belong to us. On 9 March, Qotbzadeh said that his government had decided to topple the Iraqi Government. In an interview with AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI magazine, issue No 151, dated 24 March 1980, Iranian President Bani-Sadr said that Iran would neither relinquish nor return the three Arab islands which Iran had occupied by force in 1971, and that Arab countries, the UAE, Qatar, Oman, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are not independent countries. On 19 June 1980, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI quoted Khomeyni as s saying that the Iraqi people are dutybound to liberate themselves from the enemy's claws. The Iraqi people and army are dutybound to rise against this non-Islamic party in Iraq. In an interview on Monte Carlo radio dated 30 June, Qotbzadeh rejected the idea that the Arabs have the right to regain the three islands of Abu Musa and Greater and Lesser Tunb, as well as the gulf, because, as Qotbzadeh says, all countries in the gulf are historically part of Iranian territory. In an interview with AL-KHALIJ paper on 1 May 1980, in reply to a question on whether he considered Khomeyni's statement to the effect that if Iraq pursues its present course, he would leave for Baghdad to liberate the Iraqi people to be interference in Iraq's domestic affairs, Qotbzadeh replied: This cannot be considered interference in Iraqi affairs, because to us the Islamic nation is one and Imam Khomeyni is our religious leader and that of the Iraqi and other Muslim peoples. Khomeyni feels he has the same responsibility to Iraq as that he has to Iran.

In addition to all of this, the present Iranian Government has blatantly violated the Algiers agreement. The agreement called upon Iran to restore security and confidence all along the common borders with Iraq, to implement tight and effective control on these borders, so as to definitely end all kinds of infiltration for purposes of sabotage. Iran has openly violated this principled commitment.

The Iranian Government brought to Iran, and them gave asylum to, the leaders of the mutiny against Iraq, particularly the sons of Barzani, their followers and others. With the frank and public support of the ruling authorities in Iran, these groups used Iranian territories as a base from which to threaten intervention in Iraq's internal security and national unity. Iraq's repeated demands for the restoration of Iraqi territory were not only ignored but were met with new territorial claims by Iran.

Mr President: Unlike Khomeyni, Iraq continues to trust this international organization. In fact, Iraq has lodged two complaints with this council against Iran: The first was lodged in 1971, when Iran forcibly occupied the three strategic Arab islands of Abu Musa, Greater Tunb and Lesser Tunb in the Arab Gulf. It was lodged on behalf of the Ras al-Khaimah emirate. Unfortunately, the Security Council's failure to bring about an Iranian withdrawal from the occupied islands was a serious breach of its efficacy and trustworthiness. Further, this failure served to encourage the shah and the Iranians to continue their dream of establishing Persian hegemony over the entire Arab Gulf.

Iraq's second complaint to the Security Council was lodged in 1974, after Iran committed acts of aggression across the same border that is the cause of the current conflict. Once again, UN mediation failed to put a stop to the expansionist Iranian designs. As I have already demonstrated, Iran began open military intervention in northern Iraq.

Mr President: The beginning of the current conflict was not triggered by the recent Iranian statements and violations, which I have already mentioned. For example, more than 75 violations of Iraqi airspace by Iranian military planes occurred between 23 February 1979 and 28 May 1980. Moreover, Iranian artillery continually shelled Iraqi territory and border posts. There were more than 15 instances of Iranian heavy artillery shelling between 26 August 1979 and 3 June 1980. Most of this shelling came from Iraqi territories occupied by Iran, particularly the areas of Zayn al-Qaws, Sayf Sa'd and (Mimik). Furthermore, Iraqi and foreign vessels in the Shatt al-'Arab were subjected to acts of aggression by the Iranian authorities.

These incidents and violations were the subject of several official memoranda conveyed to the Iranian Foreign Ministry and the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad. Iran did not reply to these memos.

Mr President: Certain official departments in Iran have stated that they do not consider themselves bound to the Algiers agreement of 19 June 1979. Sadeq Tabataba'i, a political aide in the Iranian Interior Ministry, said that Iran did not implement the Algiers agreement. On September 1980, General Fallahi, deputy chief of staff of the Iranian Army, said on Iranian television that Iran does not recognize the Algiers agreement and that the the areas of Zayn al-Qaws, Safy Sa'd and the Shatt al-Arab are Iranian territories. The most recent statement was made by President Bani-Sadr himself. On 19 September 1980, Tehran radio broadcast a statement made by Bani-Sadr to AFP in which he said the following, among other things: On the political level, Iran has not implemented the Algiers agreement signed in 1975. The shah's regime itself did not implement this agreement.

All of our continued efforts through diplomatic and political channels to make Iran implement these agreements have failed. We have nothing left but the difficult option of reaffirming our rights, in accordance with international law, by regaining our land and, in response to the Iranian Government's stand, which was made clear in both word and deed, by abrogating the Algiers agreement signed on 6 March 1975.

My government has decided to consider the above-mentioned agreement and those that resulted from it null and void, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph No 4 of the agreement to which I have just referred. When we announced this decision, we firmly stressed that we have no territorial claims on Iran. Furthermore, we announced frankly that we have no intention of waging war against Iran or of expanding the conflict beyond the scope of defending our sovereignty and legitimate rights.

The Iranian Government's response to this legitimate stand was to aggravate the situation to a total war, through irresponsible acts of aggression against Iraqi and against foreign vessels in the Shatt al-'Arab. Iran began to shell civilian centers and economic installations in my country. As a result, my government had only one option left: to deal deterrent blows against military targets in Iran. While taking these measures, my government clearly and frankly declared that civilian Iranian targets would not be included in these deterrent military blows, unless Iran continued to strike at such targets in Iraq.

Mr President: Iraq does not call for war and does not believe in the use of force in international relations. As its record clearly testifies, especially in regard to the border issue with Iran, Iraq has always accurately and honorably adhered to both letter and spirit of its international commitments. However, at the same time, Iraq rejects any form of threat to or aggression against its sovereignty and dignity.

We are ready to offer all necessary sacrifices to safeguard our legitimate rights and vital interests. Iraq has expressed its anxiety in regard to the world's economic interests, which might be adversely affected by these events. Allow me to point out that Iraq is determined to safeguard other states' economic interests as best it can. Therefore, any attempt to internationalize the nature of the problem [words indistinct] will lead to further foreign intervention in this part of the world, which we sincerely wish to keep outside the scope of influence and rivalry of the great powers, for the sake of international peace and security and of the world's economic prosperity.

Mr President: It is well-known to this council and to the general international community that Iraq has supported and responded positively to the various calls made upon it and to the efforts that were exerted to stop the fighting and to move toward a peaceful settlement to the current conflict. From the outset, we have cooperated with the Security Council and participated in its debates. Our response to Security Council Resolution No 479 of 28 September 1980 was quick and positive, when our president informed the secretary general, in accordance with document AF17L203 of 29 September 1980, that we naturally accept the aforementioned resolution and announce our readiness to adhere to it, as long as the Iranian side does the same, and that we hope that the Security Council will take suitable measures to urge the Iranian side to adhere to this resolution.

Mr President: Iran officially rejected the Security Council's call. Moreover, in response to the mission undertaken by the Pakistani president and the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization offering good offices, we offered a unilateral cease-fire between 5-8 October. This cease-fire was actually implemented at dawn on 5 October. Iran's reply was a wide-scale attack on land, by sea and by air.

Mr President: In conclusion I would like to stress to the Security Council that Iraq does not support the use of force in international relations. We believe in peaceful settlement of disputes. We are fully aware that as a developing state we need to use all of our resources and capabilities for social and economic development. At the same time, however, we cannot stand idle and not retaliate against encroachments upon our legitimate right to sovereignty over all of our territory and our security, safety and prosperity.

Thank you, Mr President.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 16-17 OCT

JN161738 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 O t 80

[Communique No 83 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, 16 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our valiant armed forces continue to deal punishing blows to the enemy forces and to inflict heavy losses in lives and equipment in the various operational sectors, as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 52 killed, 21 wounded and 3 captured.
2. In equipment: Two guns destroyed.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: Nine martyred.
2. In equipment: Four tanks, one gun and seven vehicles were destroyed.
3. Our losses yesterday evening and this morning, reported in Communique No 82, were: Eight tanks, two personnel carriers and two missile launchers destroyed.

II. The air force:

A. Enemy planes raided residential areas and civilian installations. Our ground defenses intercepted the enemy planes, forcing them to flee, as follows:

1. At 1245 enemy planes raided Ba'iji in At-Ta'mim Governorate. Our losses were: One civilian wounded.
2. At 1700 enemy planes raided Arbat in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate. Our losses were: two civilians martyred and two wounded.
3. At 1745, enemy planes raided our units in the Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] area. Our ground defenses in Al-Muhammarah intercepted them and shot down one plane.

B. Our air force formations raided military and economic targets deep inside Iranian territory and inflicted heavy losses upon them, as follows:

1. Enemy artillery emplacements north of (Qormut) and (Fawwa) were hit.
2. A camp and enemy concentrations south of Sardasht were hit.

All of our planes returned safely to the homeland.

The number of enemy planes shot down today is as follows: five planes, three of which are helicopters.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 October 1980.

Communique No 84

JN170912 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0853 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Oct (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces killed 256 Iranian soldiers and captured 35 during battles that raged last night and this morning. Our armed forces destroyed two tanks, two personnel carriers and 26 miscellaneous vehicles. They also shot down one plane in the southern sector of the theater of operations.

This was announced in Communique No 84 by the Armed Forces General Command.

The communique says that enemy aircraft this morning raided the Arbat and Panjwin areas. Our losses: four martyred and four wounded civilians.

The following is the text of Communique No 84:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

The racist Persians' defeats are continuing with every victory scored by our heroic and valiant army in their continued honorable battles. The results of the battles that raged last night and this morning were as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. The enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 256 killed and 35 captured.
2. In equipment: Two tanks, two personnel carriers and 26 miscellaneous vehicles were destroyed.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: 18 martyred.
2. In equipment: Three personnel carriers, five miscellaneous vehicles, one excavator and one gun were destroyed.

II. The air force:

A. One enemy plane was shot down over the battlefield in the southern sector.

B. At 0645 two enemy planes raided the Arbat area in As-Sulaymaniyah. Our losses: one martyr.

C. At 0745 enemy planes raided Panjwin village. Our losses: three martyred and four wounded civilians.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 October 1980.

GROUND FORCES APPROACH, SURROUND ABADAN

Foreign Press Visit

NC161421 Paris AFP in English 1409 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 16 Oct (AFP)--Baghdad forces were today approaching the eastern outskirts of the Iranian oil city of Abadan, foreign correspondents reported. Accompanying Iraqi units, the pressmen themselves were within 5 or 6 kms (3 to 4 miles) of the Iranian port.

The newsmen visited the captured Abadan radio station, northeast of the city, where they saw 14 Iranian prisoners, most of whom were members of the paramilitary Revolutionary Guards.

The journalists could see in the distance the towers of the giant Abadan oil refinery, which burned following Iraqi bombing 3 weeks ago. The sound of tank gunfire and heavy artillery could be heard to the south, indicating that the Iranians were strongly resisting the Iraqi advance into the city.

Earlier, correspondents had followed the first line of Iraqi tanks in their advance. The tanks were attacked by Iranian Phantom fighters.

Increasing artillery fire prevented the journalists from advancing farther with the Iraqi tank forces. They could not verify, therefore, that Iraqi forces had crossed the Khowr-e Bahmanshir, an arm of the Shatt al-'Arab waterway.

The Khowr-e Bahmanshir, which lies to the east of Abadan is the last natural obstacle between the Iraqi troops and the beleagured city.

Despite the Iraqi advance, however, the correspondents asked if Baghdad was really interested in taking Abadan. The Iraqis still have not fully occupied Abadan's sister city, Khorramshahr. The Khorramshahr side of the river Karun, which the Iraqis crossed higher up, to the northeast, in their move on Abadan, was still occupied by Iranian forces.

The slowness of the Iraqi advance cannot be explained only by the fierceness of the Iranian resistance. Correspondents said that it appeared the Iraqis simply wanted to bring Abadan under siege.

The Iraqis apparently want their forces in good positions on the ground before the arrival of the autumn rains. Iraq would thus be well placed for political negotiations aimed at settling the conflict that might open as a result of a military impasse.

Correspondent Report

JN161659 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Muhaysin Khudayr dispatch]

[Text] Al-Muhammarah, 16 Oct (INA)--In the wake of today's battles on both sides of the city of Al-Muhammarah's [Khorramshahr] strategic bridge, the Iraqi forces tightened their control over the mouth of the Karun River.

A senior military official told me that control over the city's bridge means the end of the Iranian enemy's pockets in Al-Muhammarah and will facilitate the total control of Abadan.

The Iraqi forces now advancing toward Abadan have the definite opportunity to block all lines of supply to the pockets of resistance in Al-Muhammarah and to advance toward Abadan along the main road linking Al-Muhammarah and Abadan. The Iraqi forces advancing toward Abadan have been able to completely control the city's northern, eastern and western front.

The Iraqi forces are preparing to enter the city of Abadan and are actually calling on the inhabitants to surrender to the Iraqi forces, where they can find safety and security. I noticed that support forces are offering food to a number of persons who surrendered to the Iraqi forces, who are taking good care of them.

In an interview with these persons, a number of them complained about the lies and alleged victories that they heard about from their commands and from Iranian official statements.

An officer in charge of one of the advanced positions told me that the Iraqi forces in today's battles destroyed a number of self-propelled guns and seized large amounts of weapons and ammunition in Al-Muhammarah. He added that the Iraqi forces dealt a strong blow to the enclaves of resistance in the city, which resulted in an increase in the number who surrendered to our forces.

Muhammad Fakhri (az-Zuki), the INA correspondent in the central sector, cited a military official there as saying that over the last 2 days, the Iraqi troops crushed the Iranian forces' attempts to intercept our forces. He said that a big tank battle in the Dezful sector resulted in heavy losses in lives and armor among the Iranian forces. The Iranian enemy also suffered many losses early this morning in a battle that took place in the Ahvaz sector.

BBC Report

TA170640 London BBC World Service in English at 0600 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] It was just an hour ago that our correspondent in Baghdad, Michael (Vesti) came on the line with the latest details of the Iraqi side of the fighting against Iran. Once again the reports concern the Iranian oil town of Abadan, and from what they say, the town is now largely surrounded. As Michael (Vesti) tells us, reports from the front say that Iraqi forces have captured the television and radio station about a mile from Abadan.

[Begin recording] The town is almost completely surrounded. To the north and east the Iraqis have been attacking with armor, and artillery, while commandos are said to be making an assault on the town from the south. The Iraqis say their commandos entered Iran by crossing the Shatt al-'Arab waterway from their port of Al-Faw and have since been pushing toward Abadan.

There are no details of civilian casualties in the town after days of heavy shelling by the Iraqis. It is thought that Iraq is reluctant to inflict too much damage on the city, because many of the inhabitants are considered to be Arabs not Iranians.

The Iranians may have difficulty reaching Abadan with reinforcements, as the main route to Ahvaz, the provincial capital of the region, has been cut by Iraqi forces.

The Iraqis also say with confidence that the strategic town of Dezful will be taken within 3 days. The Iraqis have been overoptimistic about their likely successes during this war, but this time they insist that their forecast will prove to be correct. The attack on Dezful has been launched by Iraqi forces based at Al-'Amarah, between Baghdad and Basra. Concentrations of tanks and armored vehicles have been building up there for weeks. Official sources here say that when Dezful is taken Arabistan is ours. Arabistan is the Iraqi name for the Iranian province of Khuzestan. There is still no word about the state of fighting in Khorramshahr. It seems the Iraqis are now concentrating on capturing Abadan. [end recording]

IRANIAN BOMBING OF BAGHDAD RESUMES 17 OCT

NC171017 Paris AFP in English 1008 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Oct (AFP)--Iranian aircraft attacked Baghdad for the fourth successive day early today.

Some 15 minutes after the air raid sirens sounded in the Iraqi capital here, the thud of heavy explosions could be heard from a suburb apparently close to the Ad-Dawrah Industrial Centre.

Shortly afterwards flames from a fire there could be seen from the city center.

Anti-aircraft guns also opened up in the southwest suburb of the city, a region which has previously escaped air attack.

The air raid alert ended just after midday local time.

ENVOY TO WEST EUROPE RETURNS TO BAGHDAD 16 OCT

JN161706 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] The envoy representing Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, 'Abd al-Fattah Mu'ammad Amin, Revolution Command Council member and minister of local government, returned to Baghdad this morning following a tour of Sweden, Spain, Italy, FRG and Austria, during which he delivered personal messages from the Iraqi President to the leaders and kings of these states dealing with developments in the situation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland. The message also dealt with Iraq's principled and firm stand, before and after the Iranian aggression, and with Iraq's efforts to solve its dispute with the Iranian regime peacefully.

AL-JUMHURIYAH SAYS WASHINGTON ANXIOUS TO HELP KHOMEYNI

LD161411 Baghdad AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 11 Oct 80 p 2

[Husayn Fawzi article: "Why Is Washington Rushing To Rescue Khomeyni's Regime?"]

[Excerpts] Pan-Arab nationalist responsibility dictates that every Arab should side with any move to restore a usurped territory because practice has shown that the restoration of any inch of Arab land is in fact a step toward the restoration of all the usurped Arab territories in general and the Palestinian territories in particular.

It is clear that the Shatt al-'Arab with its Arab character belongs to Iraq not only by virtue of international covenants but also by virtue of the fact that the inhabitants of both its banks belong to the Arab nation. Therefore, right and justice mean that the Shatt should be returned to its legitimate owners even if we disregard all the agreements that establish Iraq's right in it. Those who claim to be Muslims in Tehran should have given back this right to the legitimate owners.

But Iran, or rather the Persian authorities, did not do so because, hiding behind the screen of Islam, it is implementing Persian designs and imperialist plans to encircle Arab Iraq.

Those who profess Arabism must note a basic fact and be guided by it, namely that whoever continues to usurp Arab territories and tries to annihilate the Arabs cannot be a friend of the Arab nation or a defender of its cause.

But those who profess Arabism in Damascus and the madmen in Benghazi can under no circumstances address themselves to the principles of the Arab nationalist movement because their behavior is in violation of these principles. Therefore, they resort to theories, which history has condemned, urging the nonrestoration of the Iraqi territories and the rest of the Arab territories in the Gulf, giving various false excuses and pretenses.

We believe that Islam and revolution first of all mean restoring rights to the people who are legitimately supposed to enjoy them. Since the Persian regime insists on clinging to its expansionist ambitions and to the lands that the shah's regime captured in accordance with Washington's plans, then the friends of those who profess Arabism are the same racist Persians and an extension of the imperialist influence in Iran but wearing different masks. Otherwise, how do those who profess Arabism explain Washington's rapid move to supply Khomeyni's regime with spare parts and equipment? How do those who allege that Iran is revolutionary explain Washington's desire for intensive surveillance of the advance of our forces and its threat that it will not accept the continued advance of the Iraqi forces? Since when has Washington defended revolutionaries and what kind of revolutionaries are those whom Washington is helping and whose regime is it seeking to preserve?

The answer to this question is well-known and reveals the truth about those Arabs who defend Khomeyni and his backward dictatorial regime.

They do not want the banner of Arabism to be raised aloft to declare the beginning of the battle of liberation. This is the basic reason for the stand against Iraq's move to restore its territories, because the achievement of this objective brings all the Arabs face to face with their duties, since it sets the logical example that anyone who sincerely and truly wants to liberate his lands can achieve his just objectives.

ATH-THAWRAH COMMENTARY ACCUSES CARTER OF BIAS TOWARD IRAN

JN171000 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0933 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Oct (INA)--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH has warned against misinterpreting Iraq's stand and its right to liberate its land and waters and against insinuating that this stand is an attempt to divide Iran. It says that this new aggressive course is not surprising from the leader of world imperialism.

In a commentary entitled "Absurdity and Impudence," the paper says today [that] yesterday, U.S. President Jimmy Carter demonstrated further absurdity and disregard of facts by impudently attacking revolutionary Iraq and by adopting a clearly biased attitude in favor of Iran's Khomeyni and Bani-Sadr. U.S. President Carter did so at a time when the UN Security Council's efforts accompanied by those of the Islamic conference and the non-aligned states are being concerted to discuss the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: The world is well aware of these false distortions and fabrications, for it has repeatedly listened to President Saddam Husayn explain our country's motives, just demands and intentions. These were confirmed anew in the Iraqi foreign minister's speech at the UN Security Council meeting the day before yesterday.

In conclusion, the paper says: The feverish election showmanship between the U.S. presidential candidates, the timing of Jimmy Carter's statements and the arrival of Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the statements of the U.S. President's national security advisor and the Zionist enemy threats reconfirm the nature of the new tripartite alliance--Carter, Begin and Khomeyni--and this alliance's aggressive course against Iraq and the Arab nation. The paper says that all of this showmanship exposes the attempts to aggravate the situation in our area and to expand the conflict in preparation for internationalizing it in service of the imperialist-Zionist-Persian plots.

BAGHDAD REPORTS KURDISH STATEMENT, SITUATION IN IRAN

JN151841 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1735 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The Kurds in Iran are being subjected to further oppression by the Magian Persian regime. The Kurdish Democratic Party in Iran strongly denounced these ugly racist procedures against the Kurds in Iran in a statement distributed by the party today. For further information on the contents of the statement, you can listen to the Baghdad voice correspondent in Paris, who sent the following recorded dispatch:

[Begin recording] Regards from Paris. I would like to give you the following report: The Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran strongly denounced the acts of suppression, intimidation and physical liquidation being carried out by the Persian forces against the Iranian national minorities, particularly the Iranian Kurds.

In a statement distributed to the French mass media, the party adds that the Persian forces have lately destroyed entire cities and villages in the Iranian Kurdish region.

The statement called on world public opinion and on progressive elements that support peace to exert their utmost efforts and to intervene in order to stop the massacres being carried out by the Persian regime against the Iranian peoples.

As the paper LE MONDE notes, the statement denies Persian allegations that the Persian regime is receiving aid from other Iranian peoples in the unholy aggressive war it is waging against Iraq.

Press reports from Tehran continue to cite the executions being carried out by the Khalkhali gangs against the strugglers of the Iranian peoples and national organizations, who were among the leading participants in the revolution against the deposed shah.

Observers here believe that the Persian regime has shown its true colors and has become subject to a military government, particularly now that Khomeyni has given all authority to the so-called Supreme Defense Council. This means that Iran is proceeding rapidly toward a military rule. The army may well seize power as soon as it is fully aware of the dire consequences of the threats and adventures to which the regime of the Khomeyni clique has pushed it. Indeed, however fragmented the Iranian Army might be, it cannot agree to use its fire to trample the Iranian peoples and to wage an unholy war, which has no legitimate goals, against Iraq.

Foreign correspondents in Tehran say in their dispatches in Paris that the Iranian Army's morale is in a complete state of collapse, since it is waging an illegitimate and losing war and as Iraq's goals are very clear. Indeed, Iraq does not wish to occupy a single inch of Iranian soil. Rather, it wishes to regain its just and legitimate rights, which are internationally recognized. According to the foreign correspondents, it is this that causes a portion of the Iranian Army to apply pressure for an end to the fighting. According to these correspondents, this also explains the large number of Iranian captives who escaped from this hell of a war, which the Persian regime wages in order to sate their thirst for murder and to shed the blood of the innocent Iranian peoples.

Military observers here say that at the outset of the battles, Bani-Sadr met with officers and pilots who were sentenced to death and promised them amnesty if they implement his military orders. The observers add that these officers and pilots are now living in a state of internal conflict, as they are facing execution on one side and death on another.

However, such a conflict will probably not last long. Indeed, instead of directing their bullets against the innocent among the Iranian peoples, these officers and pilots will become tools in the overthrow of the backward Persian clique in Tehran. Regards from your correspondent in Paris. [end recording]

BADRAN INTERVIEWED ON GULF WAR, KING'S USSR VISIT

LD161357 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 13 Oct 80 p 3

[Interview granted to Ayman Habib by Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran in Jidda on 12 October]

[Text] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, is there a specific role which the Kingdom of Jordan and the Saudi Arabian Kingdom are expected to play to halt the current clash between Iraq and Iran?

[Answer] As everybody knows, Iran had originally committed aggression against Iraq. The aggression was represented by Iran's seizure of some Iraqi territory in addition to its interference in the freedom of navigation in the Shatt al-'Arab and the Strait of Hormuz. It is also known that Iraq and Iran signed the Algiers agreement in 1975 to demarcate the natural boundaries between the two countries. The boundaries were actually demarcated and the principal landmarks were set up in the area of Khanaqin and the central area but Iran later violated the agreement. The numerous notes which were sent to Iran and which I personally have seen brought no response from the Iranian authorities. This precipitated the explosion of the situation between Iran and Iraq and the clashes are continuing between the two sides up till now.

Jordan's stand on this issue is clear. Jordan considers itself involved because it is convinced that the Iranian authorities have breached an agreement they had signed and have committed aggression against Arab territories. On this basis His Majesty King Husayn announced that Jordan regards itself as a party to the defense of every grain of sand of the Arab homeland from east to west. Jordan's declaration of its stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war is regarded as open support for Iraq's position. The group of Islamic states asked His Excellency Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti to mediate in an attempt to bring about a cease-fire. Iraq actually abided by the cease-fire while the other side did not and the clashes have been going on to this day. In fact, the Jordanian view of this problem stems from the concept that all the Arabs must stand united alongside the fraternal Arab country, especially since it is our conviction that a united stand alongside Iraq is sure to make Iran view this issue in a new perspective and prompt it to really abide by international agreements. This can be achieved only when Iran sees the Arabs standing as one man. In the talks that took place between their Majesties King Khalid and King Husayn yesterday the Iranian-Iraqi clashes were discussed thoroughly. The Jordanian and Saudi views were identical and objective on this issue and are aimed at safeguarding the rights of the Arabs and Muslims.

[Question] Your Excellency, what steps do you think can be taken to halt the fighting between these two Muslim countries?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the first thing to be done is for Iran to cease fire, to recognize the legitimate rights of the Iraqi Arab region to its land and territorial waters and not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Gulf states. All of us are aware that Iran has interfered and continues to interfere in one way or another in the internal affairs of the Arab states in the Gulf, sometimes through threats or the fabrication of internal problems in these states or through constant interference in the freedom of navigation. We are not unaware of what happened in 1971 when Iran occupied the three Arab islands which belong to the UAE. In the wake of the changes which took place in Iran and the advent of the Islamic revolution, we expected these islands to be returned to their owners on the basis of the principle of restoring legitimate rights to those who have lost them, which is a true Islamic concept.

But we were surprised at Iran adhering more strongly to colonial expansion, and it still hopes to achieve this aim in the Arab area, particularly in the Gulf area. During our presence in fraternal Iraq's operations room, we saw how the Iranian air bases are arrayed in three parallel lines, all of them directed toward the Arab countries. We saw no such vast concentration of air bases on the other borders. We also observed an enormous stockpiling of all types of ammunition on the frontline on the Iraqi-Iranian border. In the military sense this is seen as an "offensive" building--a buildup for launching an attack. In military operations, such a vast buildup is supposed to take place in the rear and not in the front lines. This was what we saw. The Iranian forces were concentrating their military capabilities on the front line on the border with Iraq and what was a clear indication that Iran was harboring evil designs toward Iraq. We believe that any move toward stability in the area must come from the Iranian side by ceasing fire, giving Iraq its legitimate rights, demarcating the borders, insuring freedom of navigation in the Gulf area and not interfering in the internal affairs of the Gulf states. We imagine that if all these conditions are met, the situation in the area will stabilize and there will be strong and amicable relations based on fraternity and equality between Iran and its brothers in the Arab and Islamic states, particularly the Gulf area as a whole.

[Question] King Husayn has stated that Iraq represents the Arab depth, particularly for Jordan. What are the circumstances which will prompt Jordan to really participate in the battle?

[Answer] Basically, King Husayn stated that he is fully prepared to meet all Iraq's demands. During the talks I had with Iraqi officials and also the discussions which His Majesty King Husayn had with them, it appeared that the Iraqi brothers do not want assistance because they have everything they need on the military or supplies levels or any other level. Therefore, there was no need for any Arab state to intervene in what is taking place between Iraq and Iran. In fact, Jordan has not extended any military aid in this connection. As for supplies, what Iraq is currently getting through the port of Al-'Aqabah has been going on for years in accordance with the Jordanian-Iraqi transit agreement which stipulates that goods will arrive in Al-'Aqabah and then transit to Iraq. The same thing happens with regard to supplies for the northern area of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. Ships come to the port of Al-'Aqabah, unload their cargo there and then the cargo is transported in trucks to the northern part of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. There is also a signed transit agreement with Syria for transporting goods via the port of Al-'Aqabah.

From what has been said, I do not think that Jordan will intervene militarily on Iraq's side because Iraq has sufficient power and has staying powers. They can continue in a long, very long, war alone, as the brothers in Iraq have often emphasized.

[Question] Some political circles have pointed out that His Majesty King Husayn is planning to visit the Soviet Union, especially after the signing of the joint defense agreement between Syria and the Soviet Union. Others have said that Jordan is tending toward the Eastern camp in its relations. What is your answer to this? What matters will his majesty the king discuss during his prospective visit to the Soviet Union in the light of the present circumstances?

[Answer] Jordan and the Soviet Union have agreed to postpone His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the Soviet Union because of the present circumstances in the area. It has also been agreed to set another date for the visit. As for the subjects that are expected to be discussed, these center on bilateral relations and matters of primary interest to the two countries--that is if his majesty's visit takes place in the future.

As for the second part of your question on Jordan's inclination toward the Eastern camp or the Western camp, Jordan always pursues a realistic policy that is based on its high Arab interests and emphasizes that Jordan does not favor one camp against the other. Our real inclination is embodied in the national pan-Arab interest.

[Question] What dangers could emerge if the Gulf war continues and the other side [Iran] triumphs?

[Answer] The continuation of wars in senstive areas, especially in an area like the Gulf, is regarded as a reason for foreign intervention. Therefore, the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war is in the interest of neither the Arabs nor the Muslims. Iraq's rights are very clear and the ratified agreements are also clear. The right of navigation for all the Gulf states and Iraq in the Shatt al-'Arab is also clear. There these is no justification for Iran to carry on a long war with Iraq. Iran's persistence with its hardline attitude on this matter could have negative and serious consequences for Iran whereas the continuation of the war will have no negative effect or consequences for Iraq because Iraq is a tenacious state and free of contradictions. This is not the case in Iran.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, do you believe that the American-Soviet neutrality is a sort of a calculated silence designed to weaken Iraq and Iran and exhaust their forces and that there is a fear of other developments in the area in the wake of this exhaustion? What does you excellency see as these developments?

[Answer] There is no silence in the real sense of the word between the two superpowers regarding the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. There is agreement that no bloc should interfere in the conflict and that the matter should be left to take its course, bearing in mind that the two sides are troubled by what is happening in the area. There are high hopes that the Islamic Conference Organization and the nonaligned group will use their good offices and mediate between the two sides to restore things to normal and halt the fighting after which good-neighborly relations will be established between the two countries and things restored to normal as should have been the case before the clashes took place.

[Question] What are the prospects of convening the forthcoming Arab summit conference in the light of the present circumstances in the area, particularly now that the hopes for convening it are slight and it could have the same fate as that of the Baghdad oil summit conference?

[Answer] The Arab leaders decided at the Tunis summit conference to convene their next conference in Amman in November. On the basis of this decision, Amman will host the Arab leaders. We have been informed by the Arab League secretary general that the conference will be held in Amman on 25 November. On this basis preparations are now underway in Amman to receive the leaders of the Arab nation. God willing, it will be a productive conference, especially since the Arab people in all their countries want their leaders in the present circumstances to rise to the required level of responsibility and to meet and make decisions that serve the intersts of the Arab nation.

AD-DUSTUR SAYS CARTER VIOLATES PROFESSED NEUTRALITY

JN171003 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 17 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The AD-DUSTUR editorial deals with U.S. President Carter's statements yesterday on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. It points to the clear inconsistency of his statements concerning Iran.

President Carter, who yesterday defended Iran and the stands of its leaders, described the stand of Iraq--which is defending its land, rights and national sovereignty--as aggressive. He declared Washington's concern for the unity of Iran and the unacceptability of a fragemented Iran. Previously, he had described the government of Tehran as aggressive and as attempting to impose its hegemony over neighboring countries.

Concerning this, AD-DUSTUR says: In this way President Carter has tried to gloss over all considerations, values and facts to arrive at opportunistic objectives which are clear to all. He seems to forget, or to pretend to forget, that Iraq and the Arab nation have as much concern for Iran and the unity of its territory as they do for regaining their rights and territory and the establishing relations of equality, good neighborliness and cooperation with the people of Iran.

Iraq has declared that it entered the war unwillingly and has no territorial intentions or aggressive designs on Iran and that it sought to regain Iraqi Arab lands which Iran recognized as such in previous treaties. But Iran refused to return these lands to the fatherland just as it tried to impose its full hegemony over Shatt al-'Arab.

Hence, the statements of the U.S. president on the unity of Iranian territory constitute clear equivocations reminiscent of the equivocation that Washington practices in the Arab-Israeli conflict using words of right which mean wrong.

AD-DUSTUR adds: Under the cover of Israeli security and the commitment of the United States to preserving it, Israel has been able to Judaize Jerusalem, settle on West Bank land and expel its inhabitants and work toward annexing the Golan Heights and southern Lebanon as far as the Litani River. Under cover of the concept of Iran's security, Carter takes a biased stand by ignorning the government of Iraq. He ignores the essence of the conflict and is setting traps to woo Tehran into U.S. subordination and hegemony.

President Carter has taken a most serious prejudiced stand in favor of Iran. He has violated his previously announced commitment to complete neutrality concerning the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. He is also preparing the way for the Soviet Union to take a similar stand which would threaten to internationalize the conflict in the Gulf region. He is also taking a stand against the fair Iraqi demands which Iran itself recognized in international treaties but which it later refused to implement and adhere to. By taking a prejudiced stand in favor or Iran, President Carter is seeking to prevent the Arabs from achieving victory because such a victory would increase Arab capability to confront Israel and its expansionist Zionist designs carried out under the cover and protection of U.S. policy.

On the basis of Carter's announced commitment to neutrality, we had expected that the United States would exert efforts to persuade Iran to stop fighting and enter into direct negotiations with Iraq to resolve the conflict. We did not think he would end up encouraging Iran to continue its war against Iraq and encouraging its threat to the security of the Gulf. This is an irresponsible stand on the part of a superpower which has a major role to play in preserving global security.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: The Arabs must realize that to stand as a unified front in the face of aggression is enough to foil the political game which is being engineered in secrecy to deprive them of their legitimate rights, defeat them and prevent them from rising up and confronting foreign aggression anywhere in their nation.

SYRIA ASKS ARAB LEAGUE TO INVESTIGATE IRAQI ACCUSATIONS

JN161647 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] The Syrian Arab Republic has asked Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, to form a committee of several representatives from Arab countries to investigate the Iraqi regime's lies to the effect that Syria is providing Iran with weapons.

The memorandum, submitted by the permanent Syrian Arab delegation to the Arab League secretariat today, notes that the Iraqi regime's lies are intended to deceive Arab public opinion about the suspect role the Iraqi regime is playing in the service of world imperialism and Zionism by fabricating the war against Iran.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES GREEK MINISTER 16 OCT

JN161339 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1320 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus, 16 Oct (SANA)--'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, received Stavros Dhimas, Greek minister of state [title as received], here today. The meeting was attended by Dr Salim Yasin, minister of state for planning affairs, and by the Greek ambassador in Damascus.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations, the current talks between the Syrian and Greek committees in Damascus and the two sides' willingness to develop their relations. They also discussed aspects of cooperation in industry, agriculture, health and transport.

Prime Minister Meeting

JN161701 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus, 16 Oct (SANA)--Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Stavros Dhimas, Greek minister of state [title as received], here today. The meeting was attended by Dr Salim Yasin, minister of state for planning affairs, and by the Greek ambassador in Damascus.

The two sides reviewed current developments in the international arena and the events being witnessed by the Middle East region. It was stressed that Europe's security is linked to Middle East security and that the means of developing the European peoples' relations with this region are linked to their real understanding of the aspirations of the region's sons to progress and liberation from all forms of subservience to international imperialism--aspirations that are confirmed by the international community's concepts and resolutions.

The two sides also stressed that the Palestinian question is in the forefront of the issues that have a direct impact on all factors in the reality of the area's situation. These issues cannot be dealt with except by achieving just peace, securing the Palestinian people's national rights, establishing their independent state and achieving Israeli withdrawal.

The two sides also reviewed bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific and technical fields.

LEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

JN151710 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus--Political talks were held this morning at the National Command building between an Arab Socialist Ba'th party delegation under Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, party's assistant secretary general, and a Lebanese Communist Party delegation under Comrade George Hawi, party secretary general.

Attending the talks for the Ba'th party were comrades Muhammad Haydar, chief of the Foreign Relations Office; 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary; Suhayl as-Suhayl, chief of the popular organizations office; 'Abdallah al-Amin, Lebanese Regional Command member; and Kamal Sharaf.

Attending for the Lebanese Communist Party were Comrades Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, George al-Habir, Faruq Dahruj and Albert Farahat, Politburo members.

The two sides exchanged views on current developments in the Arab area, the Lebanese situation, the concentration on the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union and on the war raging between Iraq and Iran and its repercussions on Arab and Lebanese developments.

Comrade Hawi expressed his party's high evaluation of the development in Syrian-USSR relations represented by the friendship and cooperation treaty, which will definitely bolster Syria's national and pan-Arab stands, strengthen Arab steadfastness in the face of the Camp David parties and defeat their conspiracies in the Arab area.

The two sides stressed that the Iraqi-Iranian war is against the interests of the Arab and Iranian peoples and will in fact serve imperialist and Zionist objectives.

The two sides underlined the importance of further support for the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese nationalist movement in their struggle against facism, racism and Zionism, and for the Palestinian cause and the unity and Arabism of Lebanon.

Comrade Hawi and his accompaying delegation arrived in Damascus this morning.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES LEBANON'S JUNBLATT

JN161755 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] At 1300 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] in Lebanon. Junblatt was accompanied by party leadership members Muhsin Dallul and Tawfiq Sultan.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade Mahmud az-Zu'bi, Ba'th Party Regional Command member.

The two sides reviewed the situation in fraternal Lebanon in all of its aspects and means of confronting the enemy schemes. They also reviewed the situation in the Arab area and its future, in light of current developments.

Walid Junblatt stressed the PSP's support for the unity between Syria and Libya and welcomed the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union, praising its importance and its positive influence on the struggle against the conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES IRAQI CP SECRETARY GENERAL

JN142206 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus--President al-Asad received at 1700 this evening 'Aziz Muhammad, secretary general of the Iraqi Communist Party.

During the meeting a review of the situation in the region and the current situation between Iraq and Iran took place. 'Aziz praised Syria's firm and principled stand in confronting the hostile schemes against the interests of the Arab nation. He declared that this stand embodies the aspirations of all progressive and nationalist Arabs.

'Aziz also congratulated President al-Asad on signing the Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty. He asserted the importance of this accomplishment for consolidating Arab steadfastness and the struggle to liberate the Arab territories and for restoring the usurped Arab rights.

GENERAL TALAS ADDRESSES AIR ACADEMY GRADUATION

JN162020 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Aleppo--Under the patronage of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and armed forces, the air academy celebrated the graduation of pilots, technicians and navigators from the Martyr Dhiyab al-Hariri course today. The ceremony was attended by Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, representing President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and armed forces.

The ceremony began with the Syrian national anthem. The deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces then reviewed the students participating in the military parade.

On this occasion Gen Mustafa Talas delivered a speech in which he conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings to all and his wishes for success to our graduating officers in carrying out their sacred pan-Arab and national duties with honor, glory and dignity.

Speaking about the dimensions of the imperialist-Zionist, reactionary plot against our Arab nation, General Talas said: After managing to withdraw Egypt from the confrontation with the Zionist enemy and forming a hostile alliance in the heart of the Arab homeland between Israel and the treasonous ruler of Egypt, imperialism began to fan the flames of plots and bloody wars. It kindled the fire of sedition in Lebanon and tried to kindle it in Syria, through reactionary forces and the criminal Muslim Brotherhood gang, in order to undermine Syria's steadfastness and its strong opposition to the Camp David plot. However, our people lay in waiting for them and crushed them, dissipating their overlords' dream for good.

Imperialism continues its plotting to control the area. It ignited the bloody and unjust war between Iraq and the Iranian revolution in order to squander the material and military capabilities of the two warring countries and to keep them out of the arena of the real struggle for the Palestinian issue. Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti proceeded enthusiastically to carry out this war, which only serves the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism, thus rendering a great service to the Arab nation's enemies and antagonizing the Iranian revolution and the friendly Iranian people against the Arab nation and its issues.

General Talas added: On the road to strengthening steadfastness, within the framework of the strategic balance with the Zionist enemy and in harmony with the interests of our people and nation, Syria recently concluded a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the friendly Soviet Union. This treaty will strengthen our legitimate struggle to regain our usurped rights.

FOREIGN MINISTER KAHDDAM DISCUSSES SOVIET TIES, TREATY

LD161237 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 13-19 Oct 80 pp 23,24

[R. D. interview with Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in New York--date not given]

[Text] [Question] The treaty that Syria will sign with the Soviet Union includes military cooperation. Why did Syria decide to sign a treaty of this kind?

[Answer] Posing the question this way is wrong. It should be put as follows: Why is Syria seeking to strengthen its relations with the Soviet Union? We believe that the balance in the area, following the signing of the Camp David agreements, was seriously upset, both militarily and politically. Militarily because of Egypt's departure from the Arab ranks and as a result of increasing U.S. military aid to Israel. Thus, the military balance had tipped in favor of Israel. Politically, the balance was disturbed as a result of the Americans' involvement in the area and because of the chain of military bases the United States is setting up in and around the Arab homeland which, in the final analysis, are intended to enable the United States to pounce on the area and bring it under total control. If we take into consideration the fact that we cannot distinquish between U.S. policy and Israeli policy, that the American leaders declare on every occasion that the Israel question is a special issue for the United States and that Isarel's security is part of U.S. security, then, in view of this situation, U.S. domination means in this case Israeli domination.

Of course, this makes it incumbent upon us to look for every means to enable us to preserve our independence and confront aggression in order to restore the balance in the area, particularly if we take into consideration the fact that if such an imbalance continues it will entail the continued implementation of the Camp David policy. We know that Camp David has three objectives: First, to take Egypt out of the Arab ranks, which has been done; second, to establish U.S. political and military control of the area, which is being accomplished; third, to eliminate the Palestinian problem. The achievement of the latter objective has no doubt faltered because of two factors.

The first is Syria's steadfastness and its political line of absolute and practical rejection of the Camp David policy and of taking steps to confront this policy. The second factor is the steadfastness of the Palestinian people, whether through opposition to the political line proposed by Egypt regarding the Palestinian problem or through the heroic stand of our brethren in the occupied territories. But this does not mean that the Camp David policy has come to a halt. Indeed, the parties to Camp David are seeking to create the conditions that would promote the continuation of this policy and, consequently, the completion of all its stages.

Therefore, there is an imbalance. There is an attempt at U.S. domination and, consequently, Israeli domination. Added to this is the state of disruption which the Arab homeland is experiencing and the conflicts and contradictions which have led the majority of Arab countries effectively to quit the arena of the Arab-Israeli conflict. We now find Syria almost alone on the confrontation line.

The question facing us now is: Do we remain in this position or do we create new conditions that would strengthen the Arab stand, consolidate that stand and boost the Arab potential? Of course, in order to achieve this objective we must work in two directions: The first, which is the major and practical direction, is to tighten the Arab ring and restore an Arab solidarity founded on a clear commitment to confront the enemy and place the entire potential at the service of confronting the Zionist entity in Palestine. The second direction is to seek to develop relations with the Soviet Union to ensure the means of defense and achieve a balance between American involvement in the area and the need for the presence of another power that would support us in the face of U.S. involvement. Therefore, Syria has looked into the ways and means that would enable it to strengthen relations with the Soviet Union. These relations will be based on friendship and cooperation between the two countries. This friendship is not new; it is established and traditional in Syrian-Soviet relations. We believe that elevating these relations and putting them in a new framework would further strengthen the Arab position and stand.

[Question] Does this step also mean strengthening ties on the military level?

[Answer] The new step is a strengthening of relations in every direction in a manner that will boost our military capability and political steadfastness.

[Question] Will Syria allow the Soviet Union to set up military basis on Syrian territory?

[Answer] The treaty is all about friendship and cooperation. When we come to the stage of formalizing the relations between our selves and the Soviet Union, we will announce the formula to the whole world.

[Question] Syria criticizes Somalia and Oman for cooperating in the military sphere with the United States, yet Syria is now allowing itself to build a relationship of a similar nature with the Soviet Union.

[Answer] First of all, there is no room for comparison. Somalia has given military bases to a state that is hostile to the Arabs, a state which helps Israel and works to consolidate the Zionist entity, a state which gives arms to Israel to bombard our villages and homes and kill our children, women and old people everyday. Cooperation with this state is one thing and cooperation with the Soviet Union, which stands on our side and helps us against aggression, is another.

It Is Not Syria Which Is Isolated

[Question] The prevailing view in political circles is that Syria has felt itself to be isolated in the Arab world, has succumbed to despair as a result of this isolation and, for this reason, has deemed it necessary to ally itself with the Soviet Union. What is your answer to this?

[Answer] Syria is not isolated in the Arab homeland. It is imperialist policy which is isolated. All the Arab masses stand on Syria's side. Syria has stood against Camp David. Our masses are struggling against Camp David. It is imperialist policy which is isolated in the area and not the anti-Zionist and anti-Israel policy.

[Question] Will the Syrian-Soviet treaty have any effect on Syrian-Libyan unity on the one hand and on the Lebanese situation on the other?

[Answer] You always use the word "treaty." It is preferable to say the strengthening and development of our relations with the Soviet Union.

[Question] Then please explain the facts to me. Will a treaty be signed between Syria and the Soviet Union or not?

[Answer] When a treaty is signed, an announcement to this effect will be made. Any relations with the Soviet Union will have a positive effect on the Arab situation as a whole and on the Syrian-Libyan unity movement and the situation in Lebanon.

[Question] The Arab League sometimes adopts stands on which not all the Arab states agree, such as its stand on the Iranian-Iraqi war. Do you think the Arab League ought to have adopted such a stand or ought to have kept silent?

[Answer] Please address this question to brother secretary general of the Arab League.

[Question] Does Syria approve of the Arab League's stand?

[Answer] This matter should be discussed with brother secretary general of the Arab League.

Summit Conference Must Succeed

[Question] Regarding the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Amman, some Arab sides have said that it will propose ideas aimed at strengthening Arab-European cooperation in the political, economic and military fields. Does Syria approve of this trend?

[Answer] Arab-European relations are one thing and the European initiative for solving the Middle East crisis is another. Regarding Arab-European relations, we favor strengthening and developing these relations to the maximum extent possible and in a way that will serve our pan-Arab interests. As for the European initiative, our attitude toward it is known.

[Question] Will you present any ideas at the forthcoming summit conference?

[Answer] The summit conference must be held as scheduled, and all the circumstances must be created for convening it and ensuring its success. Although we see that some Arab states, through their policies and practices, are continually trying to create circumstances not conducive to the success of the conference, we hope that all the Arab states will contribute constructively and positively to the convening and the success of the conference.

[Question] It has been said that the United States has begun indirectly to intervene militarily in the Gulf. Do you fear an American military intervention?

[Answer] According to its strategy, the United States aims to increase its military presence in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and the Arab Gulf. This is nothing new. The development of American military activity is now assuming new forms which will entail developments in the area that cannot be in the interest of the area, nor in the interest of international peace and security.

We Hope and We Exert Efforts

[Question] On the issue of Lebanon, will a Lebanese Government be formed soon? What can help accelerate this matter?

[Answer] Every Arab and every sincere person wishes Lebanon to succeed in forming a political government that will include all the sides and whose basic task will be the attainment of national detente in accordance with the principles which His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis has announced. We in Syria have exerted and continue to exert efforts in this direction.

[Question] When will Syria decide that the time has come for it to withdraw its armies from Lebanon?

[Answer] The presence of the Arab "Deterrent Force" in Lebanon depends on the tasks of this force and on the decision of the Lebanese state. When the Lebanese Government asks for the deterrent forces to be withdrawn from Lebanon, the deterrent force will not stay in Lebanon.

[Question] Do you think the withdrawal of the "deterrent force" at this time is not in Lebanon's interests? Are you apprehensive of the consequences of such a withdrawal, should it take place?

[Answer] Every Arab has the right to be apprehensive over Lebanon. Lebanon is part of the Arab homeland and the Lebanese people are part of the Arab nation. What harms Lebanon affects the Arab nation one way or another. Naturally, the continuation of the present situation in Lebanon is not only harmful to the Arab people in Lebanon but also to all of us. This situation is cause for anxiety. Therefore, all loyal people in Lebanon who love their country must do everything they can to abandon some of their selfishness or factional concessions for the sake of the whole country. The unity of Lebanon and the continuation of Lebanon is much more important than any gain achieved by any particular group.

[Question] Do you mean that the continued presence of the "deterrent force" is still necessary?

[Answer] This matter is for the Lebanese to decide, particularly the Lebanese Government.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID SIGNS DECREES CONCERNING EARTHQUAKE AREA

LD162031 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Following his visit to the afflicted areas and the meeting of the Council of Ministers and the Political Bureau, President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN secretary general, has signed a number of orders and decrees declaring the earthquake areas as disaster areas and placing them under military command. The decrees also provide for the protection of property.

According to the decree signed by the president of the republic, the disaster area covers Al-Asnam and [words indistinct] area.

The decree placing the area under military command provides that the military command shall be entrusted with the following duties within the borders of the disaster area. [passage indistinct]

The president of the republic has issued a decree appointing Lt Col Benabbas Ghuzayyil as commander general of the area declared disaster areas.

As to the situation in the disaster area, the president of the republic issued a decree giving the government extraordinary powers to insure rescue, relief and assistance to the people of the disaster area in Al-Asnam, on the one hand, and to help restore normal life as soon as possible.

On the national level the president issued a decree forming a national coordination committee. The committee will undertake the coordination of ministerial activities pertaining to rescue operations in the afflicted areas.

The national coordination committee will be headed by the prime minister and will consist of the minister of the interior, the official in charge of the permanent committee of the Central Committee, the health minister, the information and culture minister, the secretary general of the National Defense Ministry, the commander of the national gendarme and the director general of national security.

With regard to the protection of life and property, the president of the republic and FLN secretary general signed an order providing for the punishment of those committing acts of looting and theft in the said area and those aiding and abetting them with immediate imprisonment for terms ranging from 10 to 20 years. The same penalty will be imposed on those who smuggle food and property belonging to the afflicted, and those who aid and collude with these smugglers. The penalty will also be imposed on those who hide property brought by way of theft from the afflicted areas.

The death sentence will be imposed in cases where acts of looting and theft are coupled by physical assault or threats involving great danger.

In cases where perpetrators of such acts are minors under 18 years old, their penalty will range from between 5 and 10 years imprisonment.

In implementing these sentences, the Al-Asnam court shall enjoy full powers in dealing with these contraventions.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI URGES CARTER, REAGAN TO REMOVE U.S. BASES

LD162218 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text of cable from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution, to U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Democratic Party candidate for the U.S. presidency, and Ronald Reagan, Republican Party candidate; date letter sent not given--read by announcer]

[Text] We would have liked to maintain friendship with the United States, especially in view of the fact that our past is free of a colonialist background, contrary to the background between the Arab nations and those countries that colonized parts of them such as France, Italy and Britain. As to America, there is no such colonialist background between it and us. The strategic attempt at establishing friendship between the Arab nation and America started from the time that the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir came to power. Indeed, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir used to express the aspirations of the Arab nation but America wasted that chance and adopted unfriendly attitudes toward that initiative, a matter which led to the loss of this historic opportunity for friendship.

Then 'Abd an-Nasir turned to the Soviet Union and established a useful and respectable friendship with it free of colonialist ambitions and military bases. Proof of this lies in the fact that when Egypt, after 'Abd an-Nasir, wanted to undo its relations with the Soviet Union, the matter was carried out with ease and the Soviet Union did not resist it, and we have not found any colonialist traces to this friendship in Egypt.

Libya, while raising the pan-Arab banner after the death of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, was grateful for the fact that the evacuation of American forces from Libya was peaceful. We carried out another strategic initiative, following Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's first strategy, with the objective of establishing friendship based on mutual respect between Libya and the United States and subsequently between the Arab nation and America.

But America reacted to this initiative with the same hostile spirit with which it had reacted to Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and began to waste this initiative. It adopted several aggressive, unilateral measures against Libya, represented in a chain of various boycotts, and then adopted very hostile political and propaganda attitudes toward Libya. We find that the same American policy has pushed the positions of the United States and Libya and the Arab and the American nations to a very serious stage and America alone bears the responsibility for pushing matters to this point.

American policy has brought us to a stage where there is no room for the possibility of submitting friendship initiatives as in the past. Therefore, we are now searching for the possibility of avoiding an armed confrontation between the Arabs and the Americans. This can be avoided only if the United States alone stops the military steps it has adopted, which threaten the independence of the Arab homeland, by withdrawing its bases from the island of Al-Masirah, Muscat and Oman, and Somalia, by withdrawing its listening and early warning aircraft from Saudi Arabia, by ending its occupation of Egypt and by removing its naval and air concentrations from the borders of Libya on the Mediterranean. Otherwise, an armed clash and the outbreak of war in its legal meaning will be possible at any moment because we have the national obligation of defending our Arab homeland and exercising the legitimate right to self-defense.

Should a war break out--and this is possible--it would be one imposed by the United States and it would be a war for the recovery of the independence of the Arab homeland and to repulse occupation from it, because we did not aggress against the United States; we did not fight Americans in their land; we did not establish bases for ourselves inside America; we did not violate the airspace of the United States; we did not fly our aircraft in its skies; we did not violate its territorial waters; and we did not harm the Arab territorial integrity; it is the one which violates Arab airspace and which flies armed aircraft in Arab airspace.

According to these facts, we have the right to self-defense and we have all the legitimate justifications internationally, humanly and nationally for the defense of our existence and independence and to fight the American forces on our Arab national soil.

Political tricks cannot fool us as they fool the naive people you deal with and whose days are numbered, and with those like them with whom you have dealt in the past. You have not learned from the shah of Iran, Lon Nol, Idris as-Sanussi and Cao Ky. The result of this dealing led to their downfall on the one hand and America's loss on the other. The trick is that the Arab nation should be forced to pay the price of the superpowers' policies at the expense of its independence on such matters as the Afghan problem, the problem of the Iraq-Iran war and the energy problem. All this is rejected.

If America wants to confront the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, for instance, it should confront it directly. We shall not accept the Arab homeland becoming part of the bartering by which America wants to establish its new colonialist constitution and to cover up its colonialist ambitions in the Arab homeland. America should understand that Arab oil is for the Arabs and that it is the only source of wealth inside the barren desert in which they live. It is their sole source for living; it is the security for their foodstuffs. Their existence depends upon this wealth. Accordingly, the Arabs have every right to care for their sole source of living and to benefit from it to the utmost degree possible and to invest it to the optimum benefit, and consequently to die for its sake. However, America ignores this fact and regards Arab oil as a vital matter to U.S. security alone without understanding that it is a matter of life and death for the Arabs, its owners.

If the United States suffered harm, as it says, as a result of how we dispose and control oil, then by the same token we too would be entitled to interfere with the right of the United States to use and control the atom as this is also a vital question and a source of danger to us. And if the use of oil by its owners represents a danger to others, the use of the atom also represents a danger to nonusers, and if the Arabs are not free to use their oil, they also have the right to say that America is not free to use the atom because it is a source of danger to them. The false and selfish logic of America should disappear for ever and should be replaced by reason and the recognition of equality among mankind and nations so that peace may prevail, which is more important, and so that the exchange of interests between nations will be based on consent and common benefit and not on usurpation and terror.

The second matter is the American military protection of Israeli occupation in Palestine. Regarding this matter we would like to highlight the following facts: It is unreasonable for a superpower to adopt a biased attitude in favor of one of the sides in the Middle East region. For example, in the Zionist-Arab conflict the United States should have adopted a neutral attitude; rather, it should have stood by the oppressed and displaced Palestinian people. America cannot claim to be neutral at all.

There is no better indication of its bias than its enabling of the Israelis to occupy Arab land up to now; instead of seeing it stop arming them, we find it increasing its support with arms and all means of power every year in order to confirm their occupation of the Golan, part of Syria, the West Bank of Jordan, and Sinai and Gaza which are part of the Egyptian land, and enabling them by force of arms to work for the annihilation of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples by means of raids by land, sea and air.

From here I want to say that it is the duty of the Arabs--and they are forced to fight at any hour--to liberate their occupied land. All the time America protects the Israelis it is preventing the Arabs from liberating their land. Consequently, if the Arabs were able to recover any part of occupied Palestine, the United States would immediately intervene in this war considering this as occupation of Israeli land and ignoring the fact that, after Palestine, the Israelis occupied new Arab land in 1967 and 1973 without anybody intervening to prevent this occupation. Naturally, an American military intervention, should it happen, will open the gates for the intervention of other foreign military forces from outside the region, a matter which will make us immediately face a third world war, responsibility for which will rest with the Israelis for their occupation of Palestine and other Arab territories, and with the Americans for their protection of this occupation and their intervention in all the dangerous fronts from Al-Masirah Island to Oman, Muscat, Somalia, Palestine, Egypt, Lebanon, the Gulf and the peninsula. By this, they will force the Arabs to fight them and we will be fighting on our soil American forces which have crossed the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, the Arabian Sea, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and which have reached us. This, for us, is legitimate and sacred defense.

The legitimacy for this fighting, which will take place at any moment since it will be self-defense, is the reason which will not make us hesitate in calling for it and going through it even if this should lead to a second Vietnam in the world or to a third world war. The one responsible will be the aggressor--not the one that defends its existence in its land. With this clarification we see America at a crossroads at this period: It either takes the path of peace and withdraws its forces from the Arab homeland and from its maritime, aerial and territorial borders and leaves Arab oil to the Arabs and adopts neutrality in the Middle East, or it pursues the path of war and aggression.

Out of love for peace and the desire to save the world and in order to clear our conscience we address this historic message to you.

If you also love peace and care about saving the world we believe that your electoral program should rely on a new, peaceful U.S. policy based on these facts that we have mentioned and which you should take to the American Arabs, the Jewish Americans, the blacks and the whites of America and the red Indians, so that they can rally around you and give you their votes. Then we shall support you and stand by you.

I believe that with this message I have provided you with a good service, a service which shows you matters as they are and from the point of view of the Arab nation and its revolutionary forces which now lead the battle for liberation, progress, dignity and unity and which will in the end triumph without doubt. Those who ignore it will be defeated.

These facts may not have been clear to you in the past because America and its successive governments has dealt with the naive, the agents, the bribe-takers and the ignorant and has ignored the real, revolutionary force which has influenced the making of the future.

I believe this is the real cause of the false picture of the Arab homeland and which has made America (?do the forbidden) in its dealings with the Arab nation.

Peace be upon the one who follows the right path.

[Signed] Col Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi

MAURITANIA

OULD HAYDALA DEPARTS 17 OCT FOR VISIT TO GABON

AB170938 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] In response to an invitation from his brother, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic, His Excellency Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation [CMSN] and head of state and of government left the capital this morning for Libreville on an official visit.

During this visit the head of state will be accompanied by the following delegation: Maj Anne Amadou Babaly, member of the CMSN and minister of equipment and transport; Mr Mohamed El Mokhtar Ould Zamel, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Mr Soumare Oumar, minister of fisheries and maritime economy; Mr Mohamed [name indistinct] the president's permanent undersecretary; Mr Mohamed de Mohamed Mahoud, ambassador; Mr Camara Ali, ambassador; and director of administrative affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Mr [name indistinct] charge de mission at the president's office; Mr (Abderhamane Tijamine), deputy director of protocol; Chief Lieutenant (Woshawa); Deputy Lieutenant [name indistinct]; a protocol officer; five journalists; three officers of [word indistinct] and the government.

During the absence of the head of state, Lt Col Dia Amadou Mamadou, minister and adviser to the president, will deal with current affairs.

GOVERNMENT TO ASK U.S. FOR INCREASED AID

TA161520 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Representatives of the Israeli Government have begun sounding out various members of the U.S. administration on the possibility of submitting an official request for increasing the special aid to Israel in the wake of the Camp David accords.

It has been learned that in the preliminary talks with administration officials and with various political figures, "the door has not been closed" on such a possibility although President Jimmy Carter's administration is unable to pledge itself now on this issue.

The intention of the Israeli Government is to ask the United States for an addition to the $3 billion special aid which is almost entirely allocated for the IDF redeployment following the evacuation from the Sinai and the construction of the three airfields. One of the possible courses of action is to ask for a type of compensation for the dollar inflation which is at an annual rate of 10 to 15 percent in each of the 3 years in which aid will be given. Another possibility is a change in the conditions for this aid, although this possibility is less convenient because it involves retroactive legislation.

This Israeli move is planned for early next year after it is known who the next U.S. president will be.

SHAMIR REPORTS U.S., EGYPTIAN MOVES ON RELATIONS

TA161204 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 16 Oct 80 p 3

[By Yehoshu'a Bitzur]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reported to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee yesterday that Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali had told him during their recent talks in New York that the peace process should be promoted through normalization, even though there are delays in the autonomy talks. Ghali also stressed the importance of strengthening the normalization processes between Egypt and Israel. He pointed to the fact that President as-Sadat gave instructions that nothing should interfere with the implementation of the peace treaty.

The foreign minister also told the committee that there is a greater proximity and coordination of positions between Washington and Jerusalem since we have warned the U.S. administration that its constant siding with the Egyptians in the autonomy negotiations was detrimental to the prospects for reaching a settlement. Indeed, as a result of this, more cooperation was noted between the U.S. and Israeli delegations at the United Nations, in contrast to very luckwarm relations between the two in the past. It may have been President Carter himself who ordered this rapprochement with us. The United States realizes now that only if it demonstrates a more balanced approach and coordinate positions with Israel will this attitude give new momentum to the polical autonomy negotiations, Minister Shamir noted.

OFFICIALS SAY MILITARY EQUIPMENT UNLOADED AT AL-'AQABAH

TA151300 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpt] In Israel, official sources have questioned the accuracy of a report in the OBSERVER of London which said there was no special military activity in the Jordanian port of Al-'Aqabah. The sources said military equipment continued to be unloaded at the Red Sea port, including tank transporters and ammunition, and some of the ammunition is antiaircraft shells. The first shipload, say the Israeli sources, was trucked through Jordan to Iraq 1 week ago.

MISSILE BOAT SEEN AS SHOW OF STRENGTH IN RED SEA

TA170835 Jerusalem POST in English 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] An Israeli missile boat has sailed from Haifa through the Suez Canal to Elat. The journey, which was confirmed by the army spokesman yesterday, was seen as an Israeli show of strength in the Red Sea because of the rise in the number of vessels, mainly from the Soviet bloc, off-loading supplies for Iraq in the Jordanian port of al-'Aqabah.

The Jerusalem POST was told, however, that the move did not indicate any Israeli intention of hampering the freedom of shipping through the Strait of Tiran.

JORDAN SAYS NO IRAQI TROOPS IN ITS TERRITORY

TA160633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Jordan has told Israel, by way of the United States, that there is not one Iraqi soldier in its territory, nor have any Jordanian forces been dispatched to Iraq to help that country in its war with Iran. This was reported by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. Jordan's announcement came in reply to a message from Israel stating that Jerusalem took a grave view of the tightening relations between King Husayn and Baghdad.

FRENCH SOURCES CITE EVIDENCE OF ATTACK ON IRAQI CENTER

LD171048 Kuwait KUNA in English 1004 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 17 Oct (KUNA)--Evidence (?grows) that Israel did hit the Iraqi nuclear installations during the early days of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The Iraqi nuclear center at Tammuz area [word indistinct] Baghdad was hit by planes on September 30, but the Israeli Government formally denied that it had profited from the outbreak of war to attack the equipment supplied by France.

The Israeli secret service had already struck at Iraqi-bound nuclear equipment in France. Nevertheless, the French Government said it was prepared to honour its nuclear contract with Baghdad.

It now seems, according to reliable reports in Paris, that the Israelis used the wrong weapon in their attack. Instead of using bombs delivered by its U.S. Phantom-made fighter bombers, the Israeli jets used rockets which bounced off the target. The French newspaper [words indistinct] that the raid was carried out by the Israelis. It appears that the Israeli Phantoms sacrificed fire power for weight and that the rocket which was launched bounced off the target causing only secondary damage.

SHAMIR REPORTS ON IRAQ'S ANTI-ISRAEL MOVES IN AFRICA

TA151057 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Oct 80 p 1

[By Yosef Wachsman]

[Text] Over the last year Iraq has been working vigorously, investing enormous sums of money in African countries, to prevent the renewal of diplomatic relations with Israel. This was revealed by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in his report on his talks in the United States.

In this report the minister said that over the last year Iraq invested more than $1 billion in African countries, opened new missions there and made deals with various countries as part of its activity against Israel.

However, he commented that Israel's practical relations with some of the African countries were being increasingly expanded, although there are no full diplomatic relations with them. In Mr Shamir's opinion, it is not only Iraq's activity but also the decision of the OAU against the maintenance of official relations with Israel that is preventing the renewal of relations at this time.

IDF FORCES ATTACK TARGETS IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA170522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Last night the IDF forces attacked terrorist targets in the region of the villages Al-Jarmaq and Ash-Shaq'ah in Lebanon, northwest of the Litani River. All our forces returned safely to their bases. The IDF spokesman reported that vehicles were destroyed as well as positions and buildings that served the terrorists as staging bases for terrorist attacks. All the targets of the operation were destroyed.

Eytan Remarks

TA170612 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] A complicated but successful operation, Lt Gen Rafa'el Eytan told our military correspondent at the conclusion of the operation northwest of the Litani. Military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports from the base to which the IDF force returned:

[Begin recording] The IDF force that conducted the operation last night landed here a short while ago in helicopters. The operation was conducted in the sector north of the Litani in the region of Al-Jarmaq, some 2 km northwest of the Litani River, and some 11 km north of Metulla.

Al-Jarmaq is situated on the slopes of the Al-'Urqub mountain ridge and is on the axis linking the Ash-Shiyah with the Arnun Plateau. The terrorist base in this village dominated the (Sa'il al-Madina) approaches between the Al 'Urqub and the Arnun Plateau. It included five buildings that housed the terrorists and sabotage material was stored in it for attacks against villages in southern Lebanon and targets in Israel. There were some 20 terrorists from different organizations in the target attacked last night, especially form the Arab Liberation Front and a pro-Iraqi organization that carried out the attack at Misgav-'Am, among other things.

In addition to the five buildings in Al-Jarmaq, our forces attacked a terrorist target west of the village not far from the buildings. This target included weapons and a dirt wall from which the terrorists shelled the enclave villages and the Galilee panhandle settlements. Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Eytan sums up the operation:

[Eytan] This we know even before the debriefing with the forces. What we know about this operation is that all the goals we set were achieved. Our forces reached their targets, attacked and destroyed them. All the forces returned safely. I consider this operation as complicated and difficult on the one hand, and very successful on the other.

[Tal] How would you compare it to the previous actions in southern Lebanon?

[Eytan] The standard is very high. The soldiers and commanders proved that their standard of operation increases with each operation.

[Tal] Concerning terrorist activity in southern Lebanon, how is it standing as compared to previous weeks?

[Eytan] It is lying down, not standing. [end recording]

[Announcer] This was Chief of Staff Rafa'el Eytan at the end of the IDF operation in southern Lebanon last night. Correspondent Shmu'el Tal added that terrorists were hurt in the operation. Due to the operation initiated by the IDF the terrorists are taking measures to remain alert and are forced to allocate special forces for self-defense. This reduces the size of the force they can earmark for attacking targets in Israel.

Haddad's Forces

TA170916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The UN spokesman reported this morning that Major Haddad's forces assisted the Israeli forces that attacked targets in southern Lebanon last night. The spokesman said that Haddad's forces shelled terrorist positions in the region and the latter returned fire. The UN spokesman added that before sunrise Israeli aircraft dropped flares on the region where the Israeli forces were operating and then the IDF forces were evacuated by helicopters. The UN spokesman added that ships were also active near the Lebanese coast and exchanges of fire took place between an Israeli patrol boat and terrorist positions in the Tyre region.

Casualty Report

TA171013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpt] In the IDF operation in southern Lebanon last night eight or nine terrorists were killed, correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports. All our forces returned safely from the operation. Our military correspondent notes that the number of terrorists killed may be larger because they were trapped under the ruins of buildings that were blown up.

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER PLANS 1-WEEK VISIT

TA170910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen will arrive in Israel today for a 1-week visit. West European foreign ministers do not often visit Israel, and the Danish foreign minister said that his visit was intended to reconfirm Denmark's traditional friendship with Israel, which has not changed. Our correspondent in Copenhagen, Eliyahu Zehavi, reports:

[Begin recording] The Danish minister is the first European minister to visit Jerusalem since the passing of the Jerusalem law by the Knesset. Replying to a question on the aims of his visit to Israel, he said:

[Olesen--in English] For many reasons. One is that I have discovered that it has been a long time since a West European foreign minister visited Israel. Secondly, because I want to confirm what has been a traditional good relationship between Israel and Denmark. [end recording]

'ARAFAT ABSENT FROM BEIRUT PARADE, SAID TO BE HURT

TA151631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpts] In the afternoon at a vast stadium in western Beirut some 1,500 Palestinian terrorists that have completed their training demonstrated live amunition drills, jumped over flaming trenches and performed difficult physical exercises. The chief of the Palestinian terrorist umbrella organization, Yasir 'Arafat, was absent from the parade. His spokesman said that 'Arafat stumbled and slightly hurt his back and that his doctor ordered him to rest at his home for a few days.

ETHIOPIA

ERITREAN LEADER SAYS ETHIOPIA READY TO NEGOTIATE

LD161400 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1319 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 16 Oct (KUNA)--The chairman of the Revolutionary Council and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front, Ahmad Nasir, said today that Ethiopia has expressed its readiness to negotiate with the Eritrean revolutionaries without any preconditions.

He told a press conference here today that the Ethiopian stance was conveyed to him through Sudan following the visit which Ethiopian president Mengistu Haile Mariam paid to Khartoum earlier this year.

Further Press Conference Details

LD161350 Kuwait KUNA in English 1117 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Oct (KUNA)--"The Eritrean revolution is not thirsty for blood and does not reject a peaceful solution if the Ethiopians are prepared to do so", the leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front said here Thursday.

Ahmad Mohammed Nasir told a press conference "If the Ethiopian regime will continue to adopt its old style we will continue the struggle until independence is realized".

Ethiopian rulers are actively engaged in trying to liquidate the revolution, and at the same time they are committing atrocities against our people, he said. The various Ethiopian regimes hampered the agricultural and economic growth of Eritrea in a bid to force the inhabitants to take refuge in neighbouring territories, Nasir told the press conference. Our offer to negotiate a peaceful settlement was answered by the bombing of our territory, Nasir said. Unless the Eritrean people realize their legitimate rights, the Red Sea area and the African Horn will not achieve stability or economic progress, the chairman of the ELF Executive Committee said.

Members of the Revolutionary Council are now visiting African, Arab and European countries as part of an effort to strengthen the Eritrean position, he added.

Nasir blamed the Soviet stand towards the Eritrean revolution for the huge military aid to Ethiopia which he said was exploited against the Eritrean people. But we cannot say armed Soviet troops are actually fighting against our revolution, the leader of the ELF told the press conference. The Soviets had supported the independence of Eritrea at the U.N. in 1948, but since then no direct aid had been given to the revolution, he added.

The recent meetings between Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri and Mengistu Haile Mariam had no negative effects on the revolution, Nasir said, adding that supplies are still reaching us across the common border. The Sudan had affirmed that any contacts with Ethiopia will not be made at the expense of the Eritrean revolution, Nasir said at the press conference.

On relations with Libya, the chief of the Eritrean revolution said we have been assured of Libya's support for our right to self-determination, but no military or financial assistance are coming.

The ELF is now concentrating its diplomatic activity to ensure adequate support, Nasir said. He expressed hope that the prevailing conflict between Iraq and Iran will end peacefully.

UGANDA MILITARY COMMISSION CHAIRMAN ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD161848 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 16 Oct 80 EA

[Text] The chairman of the ruling Ugandan Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, arrived in Addis Ababa today at the head of a high-level Ugandan Government delegation on a 2-day working visit to Ethiopia. On arrival at Bole International Airport, the Ugandan leader was welcomed by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Later today, Comrade Chairman Mengistu and Mr Muwanga held talks at the national palace on bilateral relations and important international issues. The high-level Ugandan delegation included Mr Otema Alimadi, minister of foreign affairs.

KENYA

MOI SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH SOMALIA

LD161846 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Oct 80 EA

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi today emphasized that African leaders had an obligation to serve their countries for the benefit of the peoples, instead of engaging in unnecessary quarrels and political squabbles. He called for brotherly interstate relations to insure that peace was maintained among African states.

The president was speaking at State House, Nairobi, today when he received credentials of the new ambassador of the Somali Democratic Republic, Mr Abdurahman Husayn Mahmud, who has been accredited to Kenya. He noted that Somalia and Kenya shared a common border, and in the spirit of goodneighborliness it was the wish of all Kenyans to work toward the creation of better relations, for the benefit of the two countries.

President Moi said that it was Kenya's wish that the construction of the planned Kismayu-Nairobi road be speeded up, as it would facilitate communication and trade relations between Kenya and Somalia. His excellency the president conveyed brotherly greetings and best wishes from himself and the Kenyan people to the Somali leader, President Barre, and the people of Somalia.

Presenting the credentials, Mr Mahmud told President Moi that it was the genuine desire of his government to promote and further strengthen the existing good relations between his country and Kenya, for the mutual benefit of the two peoples. He assured the president that as an immediate neighbor, Somalia was committed to maintaining goodneighborly relations with Kenya.

The envoy commended the efforts of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry on their factfinding tour last year, which, he said, should be followed up with a view to consolidating economic ties between the two countries.

The ceremony was attended by a minister of state in the president's office, Mr Nicholas Biwott; an assistant minister for forien affairs, Mr Kamwithi Munyi; and the chief of protocol, Ambassador Leo Odero.

BORDER RAIDS FROM TANZANIA PROTESTED

LD151134 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Kenya has protested to Tanzania over raids made recently into the Kenyan territory by Tanzanian Jeshi La Mgambo [people's militia] personnel and civilians. The Tanzanians entered Kenya under the pretext of following stock alleged to have been stolen from Tanzania. They raided a boma [settlement] in south Nyanza and stole 16 head of cattle and then ransacked another boma and stole everything from the house. It is estimated that the total loss suffered by Kenyans in these raids totalled about 35,000 shillings.

Although the Tanzanian district commissioner and the officer commanding the police station at Tarime had visited the area and denied any responsibility, Kenya hopes that Tanzania will take appropriate action to stop her nationals from entering Kenyan territory to commit raids and harass peace-loving people of this country.

SEYCHELLES

FOREIGN MINISTER HODOUL ARRIVES IN CUBA FOR VISIT

For reportage on Foreign Minister Jacques Hodoul's arrival in Havana and coverage of the visit, see the Cuba section of the 16 October Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SOMALIA

AFRICAN TU ORGANIZATION OPENS MEETING IN MOGADISHU

LD161143 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 15 Oct 80 EA

[Excerpt] The secretary general of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity [OATUU], Dennis Akumu, said in a press conference at the people's hall in Mogadishu that the OATUU Executive Committee had unanimously agreed after a meeting lasting 2 days on the agenda of the third OATUU conference, which was officially opened this evening in Mogadishu.

The OATUU secretary general said that the organization had succeeded in its aim of holding the conference in the Somali Democratic Republic in spite of the fact that the international imperialists and other countries had disseminated false pamphlets and propaganda to the effect that the venue of the conference would be changed. The imperialists also alleged that Somalia is at war and that there are many refugees in the country. The OATUU executive committee realized, however, that these allegations were unfounded and baseless.

The secretary general said that the main reason for holding the conference in Somalia was to show that the organization's policies were not governed by or subject to the policies and designs of international imperialism. Mr Akumu disclosed that 51 countries and 20 international trade unions would be participating in the conference. He thanked the Somali president and the Government of Somalia for their efforts in preparing for and hosting the conference. He said that when OATUU conferences were held earlier in (?Libya) and Ethiopia neither president of these countries had participated.

UGANDA

MILITARY COMMISSION CHAIRMAN LEAVES FOR ETHIOPIA

LD161544 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Chairman of the Military Commission Paulo Muwanga has left for Addis Ababa on a short official visit. Seeing him off at Entebbe Airport were Chief of Staff Brig Oyite Ojok, Minister of Information and Broadcasting Dr Anyoti and Minister for Regional Cooperation Dr Picho Owiny.

ARMY CHIEF SAYS FIGHTING ENDED IN NORTHWEST REGION

LD161922 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 16 Oct 80 EA

[Excerpt] Kampala--The Ugandan Army chief of staff has said fighting has ended in the country's West Nile region. Speaking to reporters after returning from the northwest region, Brig David Ojok said there was no threat and the situation in the area bordering on Zaire and Sudan should be back to normal in a few days.

CHAD

SIAKA STEVENS MEETS WITH GOUKOUNI IN LOME

AB170741 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpt] President Siaka Stevens, current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, who is in Lome, Togo, for a working session on the Chadian dispute, has held informal discussions with President Oueddei Goukouni. Dr Stevens emphasized the need for both parties to respect the Lagos accord on a cease-fire, thus making room for a peace-keeping force and the creation of a buffer zone as well as stationing a team of observers who will work out details for conducting free and fair elections in the country. The OAU chairman expressed appreciation for President Goukouni's presence at the talks, acknowledging the gesture as a willingness to facilitate peace in Chad.

Mr Hissein Habre, commander of the Northern Armed Forces, was expected in Lome (?before) the commencement of formal talks.

The OAU chairman has had a breifing session with the organization's secretary general and his assistant, Mr Edem Kodjo and Mr Peter Onu, on aspects on implementation of both the Lagos accord and the Freetown resolution.

ZAIRE

SOVIET TEACHERS UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AB161803 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1129 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Kinshasa 16 Oct (AZAP)--The Soviet Teachers Union and the National Federation of Zairian Teachers (Feneza) appreciate the combined efforts made in the long struggle of the unions to improve the conditions of teachers, a joint communique marking the end of the Soviet teachers union delegation's visit to Zaire states.

In the communique, the Russian delegation and the Zairian workers union particularly stress the need for the two parties to strengthen their relations through efficient cooperation in the field of training union delegates and provinding information to teachers: The two parties also stress the identity of their views on consolidation of peace, on detente and on international cooperation of teachers unions.

During its 1-week visit to Zaire, the Soviet delegation held talks with educational authorities of Unaza [National University of Zaire] and of Untza [National Union of Workers of Zaire]. The Russian delegation included Yuri Nikikorov, secretary to the central committee of the Soviet teachers Union, and Leonid Khovansky, deputy assistant minister for specialized secondary and higher education in the Soviet Union. Mr Nikikorov and Mr Khovansky left Kinshasa on Wednesday evening for Moscow.

OPPOSITION MOVEMENTS DENOUNCE FRENCH DECISION ON VISAS

AB161257 Paris AFP in French 0602 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Brussels, 15 Oct (AFP)--Several Zairian movements opposing President Mobutu Sese Seko's regime on Friday in Brussels denounced the recent decision by French authorities to suspend the granting of tourist visas to Zairian nationals. According to a communique issued by the Council for the Liberation of Congo Kinshasa, which comprises various movements such as the Congolese Socialist Party, the FLNC [Congolese National Liberation Front), and the MARC (Action Movement for the Revival of the Congo), the decision complies with President Mobutu's request during his last audience with the French president early in October. French diplomatic sources in Brussels indicate that business trips by Zairian nationals are not affected by the decision of the French authorities.

CAPE VERDE

FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS 10-DAY VISIT TO BRAZIL

For reportage on the official visit to Brazil of Foreign Minister Abilio Duarte, see the Brazil section of the 15 October Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CONGO

COMMENTARY WARNS 'OPPORTUNISTS', FALSE REVOLUTIONARIES

AB161404 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Time is running out. As this year's deadline (?approaches), we consider it imperative to make clarifications where some people may deliberately seek to create confusion. Lenin used to say: It is one thing to assign tasks; to control the execution of the tasks is quite another. Concerning the duties of the leadership, Lenin used to strongly insist on the need to control the execution of assigned tasks. At this time, when we are preparing to enter a new era--that of development planning, it is becoming increasingly important that we should be very strict in controlling the execution of tasks. This is necessary because we must provide for the future. This is the year of the supplementary program. The correct execution of the tasks of this program will enable us to begin with a maximum chance of success the year 1981, which will mark a turning point, the year of the buffer program. This means that the coming year will be one of exigencies and of strict control of the execution of the tasks assigned at all levels so that 1981 may open the way to our first 5-year development plan.

We know very well that some people have acquired the regrettable habit of hiding behind tribalism and regionalism [few words indistinct]. It will be easy for these people to go about saying: I have been dismissed from my job because I belong to such and such a tribe; I have been sacked because I come from such and such a region. No, opportunists, we believe that after 20 years of independence and 17 years of revolution, the people are capable of unmasking and tracking down all master blackmailers and other opportunists. Our masses are becoming more and more fed up with people who are revolutionary only in word. The masses want concrete action.

One is revolutionary with regard to objectives to be attained. One is revolutionary with regard to the people's aspirations. No tribe can be proud of lazy people; no region can be (?pleased) with saboteurs. No, opportunists, the people are not fools. The people will not allow anyone to deceive them. Genuine Leninism is an alliance between revolutionary impetus and the practical. Lenin used to counter revolutionary verbosity with ordinary daily tasks. The opportunists imagine that to win the badge of revolutionary all that is needed is to exchange views with such and such a comrade from a friendly country on ideas which, moreover, they do not always support. This is false; this is bluster; this is a waste of time. Opportunists, you will not succeed!

GHANA

PFP SPOKESMAN SAYS PNP UNABLE TO RESOLVE NATION'S PROBLEMS

AB161635 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Newsreel]

[Excerpt] The PFP [Popular Front Party] parliamentary spokesman on internal affairs, Mr Kwaku Baah, said in Accra today that the government has so far not been able to grapple with the country's problems. Mr Kwaku Baah said this at a news conference he called at Parliament House. Ibrahim Wiredu picked up the story:

Mr Kwaku Baah said the PNP [People's National Party] administration has no answer to the serious economic problems facing the nation. He said the roads in the country have become death traps; the cost of living is as high as ever; unemployment is on the increase; essential supplies are nowhere to be found, and hospitals have ceased to exist, while the transport sector has broken down. Mr Kwaku Baah said unless the government sits up to give relief to the suffering people, it will soon find that the people will make it impossible for the government to rule the country. He urged the government to rearrange its priorities in the following order: transportation, food preservation and storage, production of basic necessities such as clothes, milk and sugar, and the production of export-oriented goods. The MP said the government's short-term agricultural program is no real priority at all. The program, he said, has been gone over by previous governments without results.

On unemployment, Mr Kwaku Baah said it is clear that the present state of the economy cannot absorb the large number of people in the country. The government should therefore make it a policy to allow these people to go out of the country to earn their living without restrictions. In effect,there is no justification to make a [word indistinct] of the acquisition of passports. He said, and I quote: We cannot build a Berlin wall here in which to keep our young men and women, whom we are in no position to employ anyway. It is no shame for a country which is blessed with an abundance of people it cannot employ to participate in their employment abroad, unquote. Mr Kwaku Baah said the economies of countries like Turkey, Portugal and Lebanon thrive on the income brought home by their citizens working in other countries. He alleged that Ghanaians are suffering outside because the government makes it impossible for them to get proper travel documents.

Touching on the present state of industrial unrest, Mr Kwaku Baah said the cause of such unrest is the inadequate salary structure in the country and called for the total overhauling of the structure to alleviate the suffering of the people.

MINISTER CALLS FOR UNDP ASSISTANCE FOR GOLD PRODUCTION

AB151130 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The minister of land, natural resources, fuel and power, Professor Benneh, has expressed optimism that the country's output of gold would increase considerably by the end of the century. He however said this would depend on careful planning and proper management of the gold industry. Professor Benneh made this observation when the visiting UNDP Africa regional director, Mr (Dokingue) called on him in Accra yesterday.

The minister said gold production 4 years ago was 16,000 ounces a month, and attributed the decline to lack of equipment and the shortage of personnel to keep the industry running. He hopes the UNDP would offer assistance to Ghana in this direction.

Mr (Dokingue) expressed satisfaction with the cooperation between the UNDP and the government in the mining sector. He said apart from providing technical assistance, UNDP also offers free investment services in areas where there are the potentials to boost revenue for the country, and this is one area which the government can explore.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE

AB161510 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Perhaps the most important single item on the agenda of the UNESCO conference currently being held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, is the debate on the creation of a new world information order as recommended by the international commission on the study of communication problems.

Developing countries have been rightly aggrieved by the international news flow and its repercussions on their independence. A look at the world communication system illustrates the gravity of this problem. Over 90 percent of the news distributed in Africa, Latin America and Asia, excluding Japan and China, emanates from New York, London and Paris. Whatever little news does come out of Africa is full of distortions, all negative and mainly about crises. The wonderful development taking shape in the Third World is only given superficial coverage. Having realized that this source of excessive information dependence leads to economic and cultural dependence, Third World countries have set out to correct the imbalance by working toward a new information order as embodied in the McBride report. The report, among other things, calls for a free flow of world information, abolition of censorship and arbitrary control of information and the promotion of world communication within each country's socioeconomic system. While both developed and Third World countries agree to the creation of this new order, the developed states feel this change is already occurring without interference by such organizations as UNESCO. They also believe the McBride report is too loose and, if implemented, might encourage state control over information.

African countries, on the other hand, believe that while there is need for freedom of the press in the international and national context, nationalism and journalism can hardly be separated. In other words, the gathering and dissemination of news must be geared toward the governmental goals leading to genuine social, economic and political independence. Here lies the point of disagreement between Western industrialized states and the Third World.

Africa is determined to see the evolution of this new order in the form of a pan-African news agency and other regional agencies which have been the subject of discussion over the years. Delegates at the Belgrade conference could make headway toward this end only if they adopt the appropriate programs and policies and work toward the acquisition of basic tools and infrastructure within their various countries. This is more important than the rhetoric that has so far characterized debates at such conferences.

GUINEA

PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE VISITS BANGLADESH, PAKISTAN

For coverage of the visits to Bangladesh and Pakistan by President Sekou Toure see the 16, 17 October issues of the South Asia DAILY REPORT.

MALI

TEACHERS STRIKE BLAMED ON IRRESPONSIBLE LABOR COMMITTEE

AB171001 Paris AFP in English 0705 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Bamako, Mali, 17 Oct (AFP)--The leader of the pro-government National Education and Culture Union, Mohamed Lamine Diarra, charged Thursday that striking primary school teachers were being led astray by an illegal committee of irresponsible people who cared nothing about the honour of the teaching profession. In a radio interview, he accused the rebel commission of labour committees which is behind the 11-day-old stoppage of wanting to achieve its demands by confrontation and violence.

The commission is calling for the release of 12 teachers arrested after a strike last July of exam invigilators and markers which was staged because of the government's failure to pay salaries and because of a number of student grievances.

Malian President Moussa Traore has said he is ready to discuss the issues with Mr Diarra's pro-government union. Education Minister Sekou Ly has promised that overdue salaries will be paid very shortly.

Mali's secondary schools and higher education colleges have still not reopened for the new academic year. Officials fear a repetition of the unrest and disorders of the last school year.

Education Minister's Appeal

AB162104 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 16 Oct 80

["Appeal" by the minister of national education, Lt Col Sekou Ly, to democratic organizations, parents, the population and teachers--recorded]

[Excerpts] A few weeks ago, I announced the reopening of classes for primary schools. The reopening of school took place normally in the district of Bamako, and we were all happy about it. However, in some schools in the capital a handful of teachers who were disappointed in their ambition and unhappy about the return of calm took to disturbing law and order, thus compromising the future of thousands of children. Their behavior makes it seem as though mere residence in the capital confers on these teachers the right to guide the majority of teachers in this country.

After illegally calling for a cessation of work, they noticed that teachers in the interior, imbued with a high sense of responsibility, did not heed their call. They also noted with regret that in the district of Bamako, a majority of the members of the teaching corps did not follow them in their adventure. They therefore chose, as promoters of disorder, to go to some schools threatening and insulting teachers who were at their posts in order to force them to abandon the children entrusted to them.

In the name of what ideal do these teachers take delight in playing a role that throws the whole of their corps into disrepute and casts discredit on all our people, whose image they try to tarnish before international opinion with malicious press articles? Their motive is well known--to try to push others into an adventure whose price they themselves are not prepared to pay. They cannot deceive anybody because the painful events of last year are still fresh in the minds of our people. They distribute tracts saying claims they made are not met. It is well known that on the eve of last year's examinations teachers insisted that supervising examinations and the correction of examination papers should be paid as overtime on the basis of class hours. The government could not concede nor accept such a practice because it is contrary to our laws.

The party and government are conscious of the legitimate anxieties of the teaching corps They are currently looking seriously into the burning questions of salaries, back pay, rectification of administrative status and other things which will help find satisfactory solutions to these problems as soon as possible. We are now studying objectively the legal aspects of the difficulties facing the teaching profession. But any agitations aimed at compromising schools in Mali will be vigorously resisted. The government will take the necessary steps to meet the situation and will unreservedly apply all the necessary measures called for by a sit-down strike. It will not tolerate any unscrupulous person terrorizing conscientious workers who go about their normal duties. It will impose peace and order in the schools, for after all, it is its duty to save the future of thousands of children of this country.

I call on primary school inspectors, heads of schools and teachers in the district of Bamako to take the necessary steps to ensure that classes are conducted normally in all the schools.

NIGERIA

COMMENTARY EXAMINES U.S.-NIGERIAN RELATIONS

AB161020 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the past few years there have been positive signs of improved relations between Nigeria and the United States. Within this space of time, Nigeria played host to the American President and his deputy, while the last military head of state was also warmly received in the United States in October 1977.

The Nigerian-American dialogue between officials of both countries provides the necessary forum for a thorough examination of new areas of cooperation that will eventually benefit the people of the two nations. To a large extent, therefore, the recent visit of President Shehu Shagari to the United States has underscored the intensity with which the improved relations are being promoted. If anything, the visit was brought home to the Americans the position of Nigeria in Africa and the world. Specifically in economic matters, it has further shown that both Nigeria and the United States ought to be partners in development. On the one hand, the fact was highlighted that Nigeria is the second largest supplier of crude oil to the United States and, as Senator Kennedy declared in the American Senate shortly before the arrival of President Shehu Shagari to the United States, Nigeria's crude oil is not only the rich type of oil but also comes to America through the most direct route. On the other hand, the sale of oil to the United States has made it possible for Nigeria to maintain a favorable balance of payments up to about 6 billion naira.

It is the opinion of both countries now that while Nigeria should continue to make her oil available to the United States, the time has indeed come when major American corporations should invest in the development projects now going on in our country. Also, it is believed that America, being a rich agricultural country, should take active part in the current effort to make the green revolution a reality in Nigeria. During the president's visit, there was a meeting of the joint agricultural consultative committee which gave American businessmen the opportunity to ask pointed questions and to receive candid answers on general areas of potential American investments in agriculture in Nigeria.

The visit has also shown that both Nigeria and the United States Government have a meeting point in the area of international politics. On southern Africa, America felt as relieved as Nigeria that the question of Zimbabwe's independence was determined in favor of the black majority. In the same way, the two governments are anxious to see Namibia through to independence in the nearest future. And on South Africa, the fact that President Shehu Shagari made Nigeria's stand quite clear gave the United States a chance to study at close range Nigeria's determination to use all weapons at her disposal to ensure a radical change in the apartheid territory. On global issues like the North-South dialogue, the Nigerian leader emphatically stated that the present stalemate in the negotiations between the developing and developed countries has put the world between survival and disaster. He also added Nigeria's voice to the worldwide call on the superpowers for disarmament in order to save mankind from untold anxiety as well release resources for development.

A new idea formulated by the president, and which is likely to generate a lively debate in international economic and political circles, was his call on the United Nations to launch a decade of reparation and restitution for Africa. This is considered to be a necessary master plan for the economic recovery of the continent. Examined in all its ramifications, President Shehu Shagari's visit to the United States has shown that Nigeria has leaders who can clearly articulate the country's feelings on bilateral and multilateral issues. Judging from reactions to the visit at home and abroad, there is no doubt that the visit has enhanced Nigeria's firm position on the world scene.

TOGO

BENIN PRESIDENT KEREKOU ARRIVES IN LOME FOR VISIT

AB161345 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpt] This morning the guide of the Togolese revolution, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema and all the militant population of Lome gave a brotherly welcome to President Matthieu Kerekou of the People's Republic of Benin who has come to our country on a working visit.

ANGOLA

CUBAN MINISTER SIGNS COOPERATION PROTOCOL, DEPARTS

FL162310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Luanda--Cuba and Angola have taken a further step toward strengthening their relations and attaining the goals of their socialist revolutions. This was stated by the Cuban minister for construction abroad, Levi Farah, when he and Angolan Construction Minister Manuel Mangueira signed a new protocol of cooperation in Luanda, PRENSA LATINA reports.

The document provides for the building of 2,000 houses using the Cuban (E-15) prefabricated method in several areas in Luanda, especially in (Viana). It also provides for other construction projects and for the training in Cuba of Angolan technicians and professionals.

Levi Farah returned home today at the end of his official, 10-day visit to the People's Republic of Angola. Prior to departure, Farah reiterated his deepfelt gratitude to minister Mangueira for the fraternal treatment he received from the Angolan people and government during his stay and during the joint work sessions.

MOZAMBIQUE

THREE SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR ESPIONAGE

LD170844 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Oct 80 EA

[Text] The revolutionary military tribunal which sat in Maputo from 14 to 16 October 1980 tried and sentenced the accused: Estevao Francisco (Massingue), Carlos Barata da Silva, Fernando Faustino, Antonio Francisco (Tembe), Paulo (Mbalale) and (Adamo Amino).

Three of the accused, Antonio Francisco (Tembe), Paulo (Mbalale) and (Adamo Amino), who carried out crimes of espionage and military sabotage, were sentenced to death by firing squad. Antonio Francisco (Tembe) was recruited by the enemy and after receiving military training infiltrated Mozambique where he carried out reconnaissance of military installations and other places strategic for our economic development. The other two under death sentence took part in planting explosives behind the Mueda storehouse which damaged it and neighboring installations.

Accused Fernando Faustino, Carlos Barata da Silva, and Estevao Francisco (Massingue) committed crimes of mercenary activity, espionage, rumormongering, and sabotage by negligence, and were sentenced to 30, 4 and 3 years in prison, respectively.

AGREEMENTS WITH EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES APPROVED

LD170858 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] The Frelimo Party Permanent Political Committee, the Peoples Assembly Permanent Commission and the Council of Ministers have examined the results and significance of the recent visits by President Samora Machel to Bulgaria, Romania and the GDR. Three joint resolutions issued yesterday pointed out that the visits were a historical and qualitative leap in relations among peoples, parties and states of the three countries and Mozambique. The resolutions underlined the importance of the agreements signed during the visits inasmuch as they will strengthen the cooperation between the economies of Mozambique and of the three European socialist countries. The Frelimo Party Permanent Political Committee, the People's Assembly Permanent Commission and the Council of Ministers therefore hailed and approved the signed agreements, particularly the signed joint communiques. They also decided to charge the ministers and state secretaries with the task of implementing whatever has been agreed upon in their respective sectors.

They also decided that the chairmen of joint economic commissions should regularly give accounts of their work in strengthening cooperation between our country and Bulgaria, Romania and the GDR to the Frelimo Party Permanent Political Committee. Furthermore, the mass democratic organizations, town councils, schools and other economic and social institutions should further strengthen their friendship and working relationship as well as exchange experience with their counterpart institutions from the three countries.

SOUTH AFRICA

CORN EXPORTS TO TAIWAN TO BE INCREASED

LD170600 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] South Africa is to increase is corn exports to the Republic of China (?extensively) and [word indistinct] will be exported to Taiwan for the first time. The chairman of the South African Corn Board, Mr (?Wilkins), who has just returned from the Republic of China, says South Africa signed contracts to supply an additional 150,000 tons of corn to the country annually, over and above the 600,000 tons a year now being supplied.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRIME MINISTER BOTHA TO TAIWAN

For reports on the visit by Prime Minister P.W. Botha and party to Taiwan, see the Taiwan section of the 16 October and subsequent Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORTs.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA APPOINTS, THEN SUSPENDS AIR FORCE COMMANDER

LD110503 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Oct 80 EA

[Text] A spokesman of the office of the secretary of state for defence and security has announced that the commander in chief of the defense force of the Republic of Zambia, Comrade President Kenneth David Kaunda, has with immediate effect appointed Maj Gen Malimba N. Masheke as commander of the Zambia Army and promoted him to the rank of lieutenant general in place of Lt Gen Benjamin Mibenge, who has been assigned to the foreign service. He has also appointed Brig Gen Christopher J. Kabwe as commander of the Zambian Air Force and promoted him to the rank of major general. Brig Gen Christian S. Tembo has been appointed as deputy commander and chief of staff of the Zambian Army and promoted to the rank of major general, while Brig Gen Tom M. Fara has been appointed commandant of the Zambian National Service in place of Brig Gen Stanley F. Mulenga, who becomes production secretary at the Ministry of Defense. Brig Gen Songolo Zaza, who until now was chief of administration, becomes Air Force secretary at the Ministry of Defense.

Air Force Suspensions

LD140150 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Oct 80 EA

[Excerpt] President Kaunda, in his capacity as commander in chief of the defense forces, has with immediate effect suspended the newly appointed Zambia Air Force commander, Maj Gen Christopher Kabwe, and another ZAF officer, Maj (E.F. Mumba). Announcing the suspension in Lusaka today a spokesman for the office of the secretary of state for defense and security said the president has suspended the two officers to facilitate investigations into some suspected irregular activities involving them.